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British Guiana.

REPORT

OF THE

SURGEON GENERAL,

FOR THE YEAR

1930.

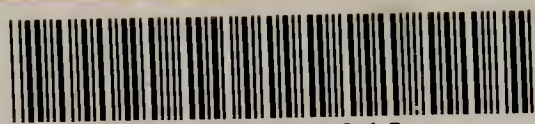
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GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

" THE ARGOSY " COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.	PARAGRAPH.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE—		
Medical Staff	1	1
Table 1—Distribution of Government Medical Officers on 31st December, 1930	2	2
Appointments	3	3-4
Retirements and Resignations	3	5
Deaths	3	6-7
Leave of Absence	3	8
Nursing Staff	3	9-12
Medical Ordinances, etc.	4	13-15
Financial (Expenditure & Revenue)	5	16-17
II.—PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL REMARKS—		
Sir Wilfred Beveridge's visit... ..	5	18-19
A.—GENERAL DISEASES—		
Most Prevalent Diseases	5	20
Pneumonia & Broncho-pneumonia	5	21
Circulatory System	5	22
Nephritis	6	23-27
Comparative Statement of diseases & deaths	6	28-32
B.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—		
Malaria	7	33-35
Blackwater Fever	8	36
Filariasis & Filarial Bubo	8	37
Yellow Fever	8	38
C.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES—		
Influenza	8	39
Enteric Fever	8	40-41
Dysentery	8	42
Tuberculosis	8	43-46
Diphtheria	8	47-49
Measles	9	50-51
Small-pox	9	52
Chicken-pox	9	53
Tetanus	9	54
Yaws	9	55-58
Venereal Diseases	9	59-62
Leprosy	10	63-74
D.—HELMINTHIC DISEASES—		
Ancylostomiasis	13	75-77
E.—SPECIAL DISEASES—		
Puerperal State	13	78-79
Cancer & other Malignant Tumours	13	80-82
F.—QUARANTINABLE DISEASES...	13	83
III.—VITAL STATISTICS	14	84-99
IV.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—		
Hospitals	17	100-109
Ophthalmic Department	17	110-119
Dental Department	19	120-122
X-Ray and Electrical Department	19	123-133
Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5 showing incidence of Diseases and Deaths In-patients, Public Hospitals	21	
Public Dispensaries	42	134-138
V.—MENTAL HOSPITAL	42	139-158

	PAGE.	PARAGRAPH.
VI.—PRISONS ...	...44	159-165
VII.—MINING—MAZARUNI DIAMOND FIELDS	...44	166-174
VIII.—SUGAR ESTATES ...	...45	175-182
IX.—ALMS HOUSE ...	...46	183-192
X.—ONDERNEEMING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL	...46	193-200
XI.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ...	...47	201-208
XII.—HYGIENE AND SANITATION—		
Introduction ...	...49	209
Administrative ...	...49	210-213
Ordinances ...	...49	214
Notifiable Diseases—		
General Remarks ...	...49	215-218
(i.) Tuberculosis ...	...50	219-223
(ii.) Enteric Fever ...	...50	224-226
(iii.) Diphtheria ...	...51	227-228
(iv.) Chicken-pox ...	...51	229-230
General Preventive Measures—		
Details of work of Sanitary Inspectors ...	...52	231-232
(i.) Latrine Erection ...	...52	233-235
(ii.) Lot Inspection ...	...52	236
(iii.) Food Inspection and Sampling ...	...52	237-239
(iv.) Buildings ...	...53	240-242
(v.) Water Supply ...	...53	243-245
(vi.) Disinfection ...	...53	246
(vii.) Vaccination ...	...53	247
Special Preventive Measures—		
(i.) Anti-malarial Measures ...	...54	248
(ii.) Model Dry Pit Latrines ...	...54	249
(iii.) Sanitation in Diamond Fields ...	...54	250
(iv.) Pure Water Supply Conference ...	...54	251
(v.) Malaria and Hookworm Investigation, Bush Lot, Essequebo ...	...54	252-254
(vi.) Malaria and Hookworm Investigation, Lodge Village ...	...55	255-261
(vii.) Education and Propaganda ...	...55	262-263
(viii.) Trades and Industries ...	...56	264
(ix.) New Public Health Ordinance ...	...56	265
Laboratory Work—		
Staff ...	...56	266-267
Water Analysis ...	...56	268-285
Purification of Water with Catadyn Pellets...	...58	286
Entomology ...	...58	287
XIII.—PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION	...60	288-312
XIV.—METEOROLOGICAL ...	...62	313-315
XV.—RECOMMENDATIONS ...	...63	316-322
XVI.—SCIENTIFIC ...	...63	323

APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
APPENDIX A.—Details of work done by Sanitary Inspectors ...	59
APPENDIX I.—Report of the Government Bacteriologist for the year 1930 ...	64
APPENDIX II.—Extracts from the Annual Report of Dr. G. Giglioli, Chief Medical Officer, Demerara Bauxite Company, for the year 1930 ...	69

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,
31st July, 1931.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Medical Report on the health and sanitary conditions of British Guiana for the year 1930 together with the Returns, etc., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JAMES KELLY,
Surgeon General.

The Honourable
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

BRITISH GUIANA.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER, 1930.

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The Medical staff as authorised by the Estimates (1930) consists of :—

- 1 Surgeon General.
- 1 Government Medical Officer of Health.
- 2 Assistant Government Medical Officers of Health.
- 1 Bacteriologist and Pathologist.
- 1 Surgeon Specialist.
- 1 Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum.
- 1 Ophthalmologist.
- 29 Government Medical Officers.

2. The distribution of the staff on the 31st December, 1930, is shewn in Table 1 :—

Appointments.

3. Dr. C. Ramdeholl and Dr. L. H. Wharton were employed temporarily as Assistant Government Medical Officers on 1st April, 1930, and 5th December, 1930, respectively.

4. Mr. E. Dalton assumed duty as Assistant Government Radiographer at the Public Hospital, Georgetown, on a three-year agreement on 28th May, 1930, having left England on 9th May, 1930.

Retirements and Resignations.

5.—(a.) Dr. R. K. Grant and Dr. N. H. S. Maelzer resigned their appointments on 23rd February, 1930, and 22nd July, 1930, respectively.

(b.) Dr. W. de W. Wishart, Police and Prison Surgeon, Georgetown (part-time), retired on pension as from 1st July, 1930, inclusive, on account of abolition of office.

The duties of Police and Prison Surgeon are now performed by a whole-time Medical Officer who is also in medical charge of the Alms House and No. 1 Dispensary in Charles Street.

Deaths.

6. I regret to record the death of Dr. A. C. L. La Frenais, Government Medical Officer, Peter's Hall District, on 29th March, 1930.

7. I regret also to record the deaths of Mr. W. A. Brummell, Steward, Suddie Hospital, on 2nd January, 1930, and Mr. C. Bhulai, 2nd Class Dispenser, on 3rd December, 1930, at His Majesty's Penal Settlement.

Leave of Absence.

8. The following officers were on leave of absence out of the Colony during the year :—

Dr. J. Glavina, Government Medical Officer, from 1st January to 6th January, 1930; Dr. R. K. Grant, Government Medical Officer, from 1st January to 23rd February, 1930; Dr. W. de W. Wishart, Police and Prison Surgeon, Georgetown, from 2nd January to 16th April, 1930; Dr. E. G. H. Payne, Government Medical Officer, from 20th April, to 19th October, 1930; Dr. N. H. S. Maelzer, Government Medical Officer, from 1st April to 22nd July, 1930; Dr. G. H. Steven, Government Bacteriologist, from 7th June to 3rd November, 1930; Dr. R. Huey, Government Medical Officer, from 5th August to 31st December, 1930; Dr. V. V. H. Hoakai from 24th to 31st December, 1930; Mr. E. A. H. Barham, Government Radiographer, from 9th May to 6th November, 1930; Mr. A. Fry, Government Pharmacist, from 19th June to 24th October, 1930.

Nursing Staff.

9. There are five European Nurses attached to Institutions as under :—

(a.) Public Hospital, Georgetown—

Superintendent of Nurses—Mrs. H. Hunter.

Divisional Sisters—Miss V. M. Meade, Miss M. Guidera and Miss D. E. Hill.

(b.) Public Hospital, New Amsterdam—

Superintendent of Nurses—Miss K. Welch.

10. Miss M. Guidera and Miss D. E. Hill arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on 27th January, 1930, and 29th October, 1930, respectively.

11. Miss V. M. Bush, Superintendent of Nurses, Public Hospital, New Amsterdam, was granted four months and 13 days' leave of absence as from 22nd March, 1930, at the expiration of her contract.

12. Miss K. Welch was transferred to the Public Hospital, New Amsterdam, as Superintendent of Nurses on 24th March, 1930.

Ordinances, Regulations, etc.

13. The following Ordinances were passed during the year:—

(a.) The Mental Hospital Ordinance, No. 9 of 1930, making provision for the care of persons of unsound mind, for the admission of voluntary patients and for the administration and management of the Mental Hospital, Berbice.

This Ordinance repealed the Lunatic Asylum Ordinance, No. 16 of 1905.

(b.) Ordinance No. 13 of 1930 to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1899, with respect to the sale of drugs and poisons.

This Ordinance prohibited the sale of drugs by unregistered persons and provided for the placing of a sign on shops stating the name of the registered chemist and druggist under whose direct charge and supervision drugs and poisons were sold.

The Ordinance also provided for the registration as Chemists and Druggists of certain persons who at the commencement of the Medical (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1926, were duly registered as sicknurses and dispensers and were at the time and still continued to be proprietors of established drug shops within the municipal boundaries of Georgetown and New Amsterdam and within one mile thereof.

(c.) Ordinance No. 26 of 1930, amending the Public Institutions (Disposal of Inmates' Unclaimed Property) Ordinance, 1893.

This Ordinance provided for the disposal in such manner as the Governor might direct of unclaimed and unsold patients' property.

(d.) Ordinance No. 32 of 1930, amending the Medical (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1924, in respect of the practice of Dentistry and Midwifery.

This Ordinance removed an anomaly as regards dental registration caused by the U.S.A. State Licensing Boards requiring naturalisation as a prerequisite to recognition of dental diplomas; and as regards the practice of midwifery it provided that it was no longer necessary to prove "gain" in the prosecution of unregistered persons.

(e.) Ordinance No. 40 of 1930, amending the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1899, with respect to the sale of Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

This Ordinance prohibited the sale of drugs, proprietary medicines or poisons, excluding such patent and proprietary medicines in sealed original packages as the Medical Board may from time to time approve, unless in a shop registered for the purpose and by or under the direct charge and supervision of a duly registered chemist and druggist.

14. On 9th August, 1930, the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1929, giving effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva in 1925, came into operation.

15. The following by-laws and regulations were also made during the year :—

- (a.) Regulations prescribing the manner in which elections for filling vacancies on the Medical Board are to be held.
- (b.) Midwives (Prohibition of Covering) Regulations, prohibiting midwives from engaging in covering the practice of unregistered persons.
- (c.) Dangerous Drugs (Emergency) Regulations for controlling the possession, sale and distribution of Dangerous Drugs.
- (d.) Indian Hemp and Datura (Importation) By-laws made by the Medical Board authorising the importation into the Colony of certain preparations containing Indian Hemp or Datura.

Financial.

16. The following is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 :—

(a.) Revenue—Medical Department.

1928.	1929.	1930.
\$49,328.93 (includes \$4,229.68 for Medical Officers' Rents).	\$55,867.64 (includes \$4,274.10 for Medical Officers' Rents).	\$46,391.80 (includes \$3,225 for Medical Officers' Rents).

(b.) Expenditure—Medical Department including Public Health Department.

1928.	1929.	1930.
\$643,156.45	\$621,538.88	\$568,895

17. The percentage of actual expenditure on Medical and Public Health Services to actual revenue of the Colony was :—

1928.	1929.	1930.
11.3%	10.3%	11.7%

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

18. Sir Wilfred Beveridge, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., arrived in this Colony on 29th November, 1930, to undertake a Medical and Sanitary Mission, a grant having been sanctioned from the Colonial Development Fund to meet the expenses in connection therewith.

19. From the time of his arrival till the close of the year Sir Wilfred was busily engaged in examining and investigating public health and sanitary conditions as existing in the Colony with a view to submitting a report on his findings and recommendations for effecting improvements.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A.—General Diseases.

20. The most prevalent general diseases are those which relate to the Respiratory and Circulatory Systems and acute and chronic Nephritis.

(i.) Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.—

21. 278 cases were treated in public hospitals, with 134 deaths, as against 339 with 197 deaths, in 1929. The total number of deaths registered in the whole Colony was 588 as against 661 the previous year.

(ii.) Circulatory System.—

22. 430 cases of all forms of Heart Disease were treated in public hospitals, with 165 deaths, as against 363 cases and 152 deaths in 1929. The above figures do not include diseases of the arterial, venous and lymphatic systems.

(iii.) *Nephritis*.—

23. 528 deaths were registered throughout the whole Colony as against 514 in 1929. The number of cases treated in public hospitals for 1930 was 449 with 111 deaths as compared with 484 and 143 respectively for 1929.

24. Below is given a Table showing the number of in-patients with acute and chronic Nephritis, together with deaths and case mortality, in public hospitals of the Colony for the last ten years :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.
1921	681*	196*	28.7%*
1922	745*	242*	32.4%*
1923	779*	184*	23.6%*
1924	763*	221*	28.9%*
1925	976	214	21.9%
1926	763	190	24.9%
1927	794	206	25.9%
1928	495	161	32.5%
1929	484	143	29.5%
1930	449	111	24.7%

*Amended to include Uraemia.

25. This disease, as in previous years both from the point of view of incidence and mortality, still occupies a prominent position in comparison with other general diseases.

26. Recent observations made by Dr. Giglioli of the Demerara Bauxite Company indicate a direct relationship between chronic malaria especially quartan and benign tertian infections and chronic interstitial nephritis.

27. There appears to be now little doubt that much of the chronic interstitial nephritis met with in the Colony is due to chronic malaria and this is borne out by the statistics relating to malaria and nephritis incidence and mortality.

28. The following Table furnishes a comparative statement of diseases treated, with deaths, in Government Public Hospitals during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 :—

	1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
✓ Malaria	2,592	154	2,293	164	2,224	129
✓ Blackwater Fever	15	2	11	3	12	4
✓ Dysentery	155	22	144	16	203	19
✓ Enteric Fever	114	31	91	24	124	29
Diarrhoea and Enteritis and Colitis	367	71	352	69	289	67
Ancylostomiasis	251	15	134	6	171	21
Filariasis (and Filarial Bubo)	315	13	291	11	243	7
Heart Disease (all forms)	356	166	363	152	430	165
✓ Nephritis (including Uraemia)	495	161	484	143	449	111
Pneumonia (including Broncho and Lobar)	398	217	389	197	278	134
✓ Tuberculosis (including Phthisis)	357	122	368	127	383	143
Influenza	53	1	42	...	79	3

29. The deaths registered as due to the same diseases throughout the Colony for the same periods are as follows :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
✓ Malaria	1,563	1,198	1,104
✓ Blackwater Fever	6	11	12
✓ Dysentery	185	141	105
✓ Enteric Fever	58	44	53
Enteritis (including Diarrhoea)	557	448	380
Ancylostomiasis	33	10	28
Filariasis (including Filarial Bubo)	47	52	37
Heart Disease (all forms)	363	351	359
✓ Nephritis (including Uraemia)	694	514	528
Pneumonia (including Broncho and Lobar)	711	661	588
✓ Tuberculosis (including Phthisis)	301	276	302
Influenza	91	121	94

30. The diseases responsible for the highest number of deaths for the whole Colony during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, arranged in quarterly periods, are shown in the following Table :—

Diseases.	March Quarter.			June Quarter.			Septem'r Qu'ter.			Dec'mber Q'rter.			Total.		
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Fevers (Malarial and others) ...	490	337	307	328	227	232	340	299	278	405	335	287	1,563	1,198	1,104 ✓
Pneumonia and Bronchitis ...	216	287	319	302	229	205	264	243	233	275	273	187	1,057	1,032	944
Kidney Diseases ...	221	133	139	172	132	126	150	112	138	160	148	132	703	525	535
Diseases of early Infancy (including Premature Birth, Infantile Debility, etc.) ...	230	155	196	136	113	109	131	109	144	175	223	207	672	600	656
Bowel Complaints (including Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Enteritis, etc.) ...	213	226	203	200	126	121	198	114	89	194	188	137	805	654	550
Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis ...	96	82	77	61	58	64	69	61	81	75	75	80	301	276	302

31. The quarterly rainfall for the same period as taken at the Botanic Gardens, (Georgetown), was :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
1st Quarter ...	30.71	11.44	13.04
2nd Quarter ...	33.88	33.04	35.16
3rd Quarter ...	19.71	15.99	26.23
4th Quarter ...	12.18	11.15	10.44
Total...	96.48	71.62	84.87

32. The statement below is a return of deaths occurring in the whole Colony during each quarter of the year for the past three years :—

	1928.	1929.	1930
1st Quarter ...	2,337	2,041	2,060
2nd Quarter ...	2,009	1,539	1,524
3rd Quarter ...	2,004	1,654	1,708
4th Quarter ...	2,225	2,047	1,882

B.—Communicable Diseases.

MOSQUITO OR INSECT-BORNE.

(i.) Malaria.—

33. 2,224 cases were treated in public hospitals, with 129 deaths, as compared with 2,293 cases with 164 deaths in 1929. The total number of deaths registered as due to malaria for the whole Colony was 1,104 in 1930, as against 1,198 in 1929.

34. It will be seen that the incidence and case mortality for the year under review shows slight improvement as compared with the previous year.

35. Below is given a Table showing the total in-patients of public hospitals, the number of malarial cases and deaths together with the case mortality, and the annual rainfall as taken at the Botanic Gardens (Georgetown), for the ten years 1921-1930 :—

HOSPITALS.

Year.	Total In-Patients.	Cases Malaria including Black-water Fever.	Deaths Malaria including Black-water Fever.	Case Mortality.	Rainfall (Inches).
1921 ...	15,935	1,666	75	4.5%	104.24
1922 ...	15,605	1,609	75	4.7%	102.04
1923 ...	18,198	1,699	77	4.5%	80.52
1924 ...	17,565	1,815	93	5.1%	86.18
1925 ...	19,025	1,914	77	4.0%	63.25
1926 ...	18,481	1,308	107	8.2%	80.32
1927 ...	20,671	3,188	184	5.8%	118.63
1928 ...	20,126	2,607	156	6.0%	96.48
1929 ...	19,577	2,304	167	7.2%	71.62
1930 ...	19,657	2,236	133	5.9%	84.87

How much greater?

(ii.) *Blackwater Fever.*—

36. 12 deaths were registered in the whole Colony as due to this disease, as against 11 in 1929. In public hospitals 12 cases were treated, with 4 deaths.

(iii.) *Filariasis and Filarial Bubo.*—

37. 243 cases were treated in public hospitals, with 7 deaths, as against 291 cases with 11 deaths in 1929. The deaths registered in the whole Colony as due to the same disease were 37, as against 52 in 1929.

(iv.) *Yellow Fever.*—

38. As for many years past, no case occurred.

C.—Infectious Diseases.(i.) *Influenza.*—

39. 79 cases were treated in public hospitals, with 3 deaths, as compared with 42 cases with no deaths in 1929. The deaths registered as due to the same disease throughout the Colony were 94, as against 121 in 1929.

(ii.) *Enteric Fever.*—

40. 124 cases were treated in public hospitals with 29 deaths, as compared with 91 cases with 24 deaths in 1929.

41. The total number of cases notified in the whole Colony was 244, with 53 deaths, as against 200 with 44 deaths in 1929.

(iii.) *Dysentery (including amebic, bacillary and other forms).*—

42. 203 cases were treated in public hospitals, with 19 deaths, as against 144 cases, with 16 deaths in 1929. The deaths registered in the Colony numbered 105 as against 141 in 1929.

(iv.) *Tuberculosis.*—

43. The number of cases notified during the year was 331 (313 being pulmonary and 18 being due to other forms), as against 327 in 1929. The deaths numbered 302 as against 276 the previous year.

44. 383 cases, with 143 deaths, were treated in public hospitals as against 368 cases, with 127 deaths, in 1929. Of the hospital cases 353 were pulmonary, with 138 deaths, and 30 cases with 5 deaths were due to other forms of Tuberculosis.

45. The number of beds in the Best Sanatorium for the treatment of Tuberculosis was increased from 30 to 37.

46. The Table below furnishes a statement of the total number of cases treated in each of the hospitals of Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Best Sanatorium, with deaths :—

Hospital.	Cases (All forms).		Deaths (All forms).	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Georgetown	199	224	87	103
New Amsterdam	63	61	23	19
Best	73	76	10	12

(v.) *Diphtheria.*—

47. 21 cases were treated in public hospitals with 7 deaths, as compared with 15 cases with 6 deaths in 1929.

48. The number of cases notified in the whole Colony was 38 as compared with 26 in 1929.

49. The number of deaths registered as due to the same disease in the whole Colony was 11 as against 10 in 1929.

(vi.) *Measles*.—

50. 66 cases were treated in public hospitals with 2 deaths, as compared with 191 cases with 5 deaths in 1929.

51. 57 cases were treated in the Out-patient Departments, as against 216 in 1929.

(vii.) *Small-pox*.—

52. No cases occurred during the year.

(viii.) *Chicken-pox*.—

53. 22 cases were treated in public hospitals with no deaths as compared with 14 cases with no deaths in 1929. The number of cases notified in the whole Colony as due to this disease was 74 as against 50 in 1929.

(ix.) *Tetanus*.—

54. 35 cases were treated in public hospitals with 20 deaths, as against 20 cases with 10 deaths in 1929.

(x.) *Yaws*.—

55. 20 cases were treated in the public hospitals with no deaths, as compared with 26 cases with no deaths in 1929.

56. 214 cases were treated in the Out-patient Departments as against 218 in 1929.

57. Yaws is most prevalent in the Pomeroon River District. The population is scattered over a wide area, a large part being almost inaccessible and there being no hospital in the vicinity only a small proportion of cases can be induced to undergo hospital treatment either as in or out-patients.

58. N. A. B. injection is the general routine treatment given but though the lesions are reported to clear up rapidly under the preparation relapses are frequent, sometimes after short intervals. It is not easy in this connection to decide between relapses and re-infection. Patients prefer intravenous to intramuscular injections the latter being usually more painful.

(xi.)—*Venereal Diseases*.—

59. The following Table gives the number of cases of venereal diseases treated in public hospitals for the last ten years (In-patients):—

	SYPHILIS.					Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa and Com- plications.	Granuloma Venereum.
	Primary.	Secondary.	Tertiary.	Hereditary.	Stage not Indicated.			
1921	92	54	82	17	*	83†	245‡	70
1922	195	68	317	23	*	62†	290‡	45
1923	92	79	376	9	*	153†	213‡	68
1924	85	34	190	46	*	70†	281‡	78
1925	112	16	296	33	*	27	336	*
1926	128	93	361	22	*	51	224	*
1927	246	16	597	39	...	6	195	123
1928	157	38	418	88	1	170	372	145
1929	228	31	352	67	9	120	616	130
1930	271	44	471	37	31	38	626	111
	1,606	473	3,460	381	41	780	3,398	770

NOTES:—*Included in other figures in case of Syphilis.

†Not specifically mentioned in case of Granuloma Venereum, and classed under other general headings not listed.

‡Under the heading "Chancres and ulceration of penis."

§Under the heading "Gonorrhœa" but including complications.

no totals
given
for syphilis

60. The number of Novarsenobillon and other injections given for Syphilis was 11,665 as against 8,550 in 1929.

61. The Table below shows the number of Out-patient attendances at Public Hospitals and Government Dispensaries for the past three years :—

	1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Public Hospitals Out-Patients.	Government Dispensaries.	Public Hospitals Out-Patients.	Government Dispensaries.	Public Hospitals Out-Patients.	Government Dispensaries.
Gonorrhœa ...	3,301	200	2,897	149	2,561	187
Chancroids ...	252	32	155	20	6	31
Syphilis (including Tertiary) ...	2,925	36	2,917	251	5,791	95

* The increase in attendances is due probably to the fact that this is the first year that the Venereal Diseases Clinic has functioned uninterruptedly under the direction of a whole-time Medical Officer

62. The number of cases of Venereal Diseases treated on Sugar Estates for the same period was :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Gonorrhœa ...	140	118	98
Chancroids ...	37	4	5
Syphilis (including Tertiary) ...	66	47	64

(xii.)—*Leprosy*—

63. The buildings in the Leper Asylum Compound are capable of accommodating 446 patients—281 males and 165 females.

64. The highest and the lowest total number of inmates in the Asylum was 182 males and 115 females and 161 males and 103 females, respectively.

65. The daily average number of inmates resident during the year was 174.9 males and 110.5 females—total 285.4.

66. The number of patients treated in hospital was 54 males and 38 females—total 92.

67. The number of prescriptions written for out-patients was 1,335, 668 being for males and 667 for females.

68. There were 41 deaths, 29 males and 12 females during the year, giving a death rate of 10.6 per cent. of the total number of inmates.

69. The stay of those who died was from 6 days to 50 years.

70. The number of new cases admitted was 34 males, 23 females—total 57, as compared with 49 in 1929.

71. The total number of lepers discharged during the year was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Improved ...	3	3	6
Recovered ...	15	5	20
Arrested ...	5	4	9
	—	—	—
	23	12	35
	—	—	—

72. The number of active, latent and cured East Indian lepers who have been repatriated to India since 1906 is as follows :—

1906	...	...	50
1908	...	..	40
1911	...	...	40
1913	...	..	40
1914	...	...	1
1920	...	...	51
1924	...	...	22
1926	...	...	24
1928	...	...	5
1929	...	...	1
1930	...	...	...
Total			274

73. The statistical returns of the Leper Asylum for the year are as follows :—

(a.) NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, ETC.

Number of Inmates on 1st Jan., 1930.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Absconded			Died.			Remaining on 31st Decr., 1930.			Daily average number under treatment.			Percentage of Mortality on total number of inmates.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
168	103	271	82	35	117	55	19	74	2	...	‡ 2	29	12	41	164	107	271	174·9	110·5	285·4	11·6	8·7	10·6

NOTES :—*Includes (a.) 57 new admissions.
(b.) 60 re-admissions.
117
†Includes (a.) 35 conditional discharges.
(b.) 39 re-admissions conditionally discharged.
74
‡One male inmate absconded twice.

(b.) FORM OF LEPROSY AND OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

FORM OF LEPROSY.

			M.	F.	T.
Nodular	...	...	20	9	29
Anæsthetic	...	...	13	12	25
Mixed	...	...	1	2	3
Non-Lepers	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	34	23	57

OCCUPATION.

			M.	F.	T.
Labourers	...	...	14	6	20
Farmers	...	...	2	...	2
Carpenters	...	...	1	...	1
Shop Assistants	...	...	1	1	2
Scholars	...	...	4	2	6
Jobbers	...	...	1	...	1
Clerks	...	...	2	1	3
Boiler Makers	...	...	1	...	1
Cooks	...	...	1	...	1
Chauffeurs	...	...	1	...	1
Shoemakers	...	...	1	...	1
Shopkeepers	...	...	1	...	1
Housewives	...	...	...	8	8
Unemployed	...	...	4	5	9
Total	...	..	34	23	57

(c.) RACIAL INCIDENCE.

	EUROPEANS.				EAST INDIANS.				Chinese.		Aboriginal Indians.		Black Natives.		Mixed Races.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Other than Portuguese.		Portuguese.		East Indian Immigrants.		B. G. East Indians.		M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

74. During the latter part of the year the Government received a grant of five hundred pounds from the Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association for the purpose of extending the scope of leprosy surveys and towards the establishment of Clinic Centres in appropriate localities.

D.—Helminthic Diseases.

Ancylostomiasis.

75. 171 cases were treated in public hospitals, with 21 deaths, as compared with 134 cases, with 6 deaths, in 1929.

76. 270 cases were treated in Out-patient Departments as against 161 in 1929

77. The deaths registered as due to the same disease throughout the whole Colony were 28 as against 10 in 1929.

E.—Special Diseases.

(i.) *Puerperal State.*—

78. 420 cases were treated in public hospitals with 39 deaths, as compared with 474 cases with 33 deaths in 1929.

79. The number of normal confinements in public hospitals was 1,107, including 33 remaining from the previous year, as against 1,018 in 1929.

(ii.) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours.*—

80. The number of new cases treated in Public Hospitals was 101 as against 97 in 1929.

81. The following Table gives the different forms of malignant growths together with the racial incidence in each :—

Race.	Carcinoma.		Sarcoma.		Epithelioma.		Rodent Ulcer.		Endothelioma.		Unclassified.		Total.	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
European (other than Portuguese)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
European (Portuguese)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	6
East Indian	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	17
African	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	65
Mixed	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	10
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	1	...	1	1	2	97	101

82. The number of cases treated for malignant tumours at Mackenzie Hospital was six classified as follows :—

Epithelioma	...	...	5
Carcinoma	...	...	1

Of the five Epitheliomata two were of the cervix uteri, one of the penis and one of the right inner canthus.

F.—Quarantinable Diseases.

83. There were no cases of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small-pox or Typhus during the year.

III.—VITAL STATISTICS.

84. The population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1930, was estimated at 312,489 as compared with 309,676 on the 31st December, 1929.

85. There were 10,438 births and 7,174 deaths as compared with 9,824 births and 7,281 deaths in 1929.

86. There has been a very gratifying natural increase of population, the births exceeding the deaths by 3,264. Below is a statement indicating increase and decrease of population over the decennial period 1921-1930 :—

Year.					Excess.	
					Births.	Deaths.
1921	...	...	...	...	1,087	...
1922	...	...	...	...	...	389
1923	...	...	...	...	641	...
1924	...	...	...	...	2,038	...
1925	...	...	...	...	2,845	...
1926	...	...	...	...	2,816	...
1927	...	...	...	...	2,017	...
1928	...	...	...	...	127	...
1929	...	...	...	...	2,543	...
1930	...	...	...	...	3,264	...

87. Emigration again exceeded immigration, the former being in excess of the latter by 451.

88. The following Table shows Emigration and Immigration for the past ten years, together with excess for each year :—

Year.					Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess.	
							Immigrants.	Emigrants.
1921	...	...	...	...	10,409	10,783	...	374
1922	...	...	...	...	9,009	8,991	18	...
1923	...	...	...	...	9,460	8,719	741	...
1924	...	...	...	...	9,358	9,391	...	33
1925	...	...	...	...	10,014	9,651	363	...
1926	...	...	...	...	9,694	10,078	...	384
1927	...	...	...	...	9,919	10,307	...	388
1928	...	...	...	...	11,172	11,988	...	816
1929	...	...	...	...	10,621	11,272	...	651
1930	...	...	...	...	10,076	10,527	...	451
							1,122	3,097

The net excess of Emigration over Immigration during the last decade has thus been 1,975.

89. The birth-rate per thousand of the population was 33.4 as compared with 31.7 in 1929.

90. The death-rate was 23.0 per thousand as compared with 23.5 in 1929.

91. The infant mortality was 146 per thousand registered births exactly the same as in 1929.

92. Notified still-births numbered 697 as against 703 in 1929.

City of Georgetown.

93. Below is given a Table showing in parallel columns the separate figures for the municipal area and for the Georgetown Registration District which differs from the former in that it includes certain districts outside the municipal boundaries:—

					City of Georgetown.	
					Municipal Area.	Registration Area.*
Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	55,049	57,921
No. of Births	...	...	...	...	1,638	1,856
Birth-rate	...	...	...	...	29.7	32.0
No of Deaths	...	...	...	...	1,229	1,319
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	22.3	22.8
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	118	115
Deaths from Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	7	7
Deaths from Malaria	...	...	...	...	68	88

*The deaths of persons in the Hospitals and other Public Institutions have in each case been returned as occurring in the district from which the patients came.

Town of New Amsterdam.

94. The number of births registered was 300 or a rate of 33.0 per thousand as compared with 301 or a rate of 33.6 per thousand in 1929.

95. There were 199 deaths or a rate of 21.9 per thousand as compared with 181 deaths or a rate of 20.2 per thousand in 1929.

96. The infant mortality was 153 per thousand registered births as compared with 103 per thousand in 1929.

97. Malarial Fever was the cause of 33 deaths as compared with 25 in 1929.

98. The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified was 22 as against 7 in 1929, and there were 7 deaths as against none in 1929.

99. The following Tables give the vital statistics for each registration district in the Colony including Georgetown and New Amsterdam for the years 1930, 1929 and 1928:—

RETURN OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR EACH REGISTRATION DISTRICT IN THE COLONY FOR THE YEARS 1930, 1929, 1928.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.		Enteric Fever.	Intestinal Disorders over one year.	All Renal Diseases.	All Respiratory Diseases.	Malarial Fever.	Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis.	Intestinal Disorders under one year.	Still-Births.	No. of deaths of children under one year of age.	Deaths of children under one year of age to 1,000 registered births.
				Births.	Deaths.										
Skeldon ...	12,746	544	205	42.7	16.1	...	9	11	34	27	5	8	30	69	127
Port Mourant ...	21,717	975	388	44.9	17.9	4	35	22	61	30	13	22	33	110	113
Lower Canje ...	9,241	311	223	33.7	24.1	3	9	17	22	59	8	9	19	43	138
Upper Canje ...	1,145	24	13	21.0	11.4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	4	167
New Amsterdam ...	9,081	300	199	33.0	21.9	7	9	10	19	33	9	3	24	46	153
Highbury ...	3,964	117	115	29.5	29.0	...	7	11	17	18	5	2	7	24	205
Mara and Upper Berbice River ...	3,465	78	87	22.5	25.1	...	4	10	6	26	...	...	1	10	128
Cotton Tree ...	12,695	524	303	41.3	23.9	2	30	21	54	36	5	8	28	82	156
Mahaicony ...	11,030	422	168	38.3	15.2	...	9	7	12	31	3	4	13	50	118
Mahaica ...	13,747	456	311	33.2	22.6	1	11	41	51	65	5	4	47	63	149
Buxton ...	23,117	726	490	31.4	21.2	1	27	32	85	56	13	12	59	97	134
Plaisance ...	19,945	676	530	33.9	26.6	4	27	35	64	52	21	22	43	142	211
Georgetown ...	57,921	1,856	1,319	32.0	22.8	7	79	77	149	88	94	23	173	213	115
Peter's Hall ...	15,377	491	422	31.9	27.4	5	24	42	75	38	18	9	40	82	167
Demerara River ...	7,600	189	254	24.9	33.4	3	6	19	23	98	11	1	8	53	280
Belle Vue ...	15,866	420	459	26.5	28.9	8	24	47	35	80	30	10	36	82	195
Leonora ...	11,684	384	212	32.9	18.1	1	9	19	23	24	7	5	24	45	117
Philadelphia-Leguan ...	14,979	557	334	37.2	22.3	1	16	30	78	43	13	5	27	78	140
Up. Essequibo River ...	2,473	2	20	8	8.1	...	3	1	6	2	1	...	...	...	...
Bartica ...	3,818	74	121	19.4	31.7	...	7	6	11	41	5	...	...	13	176
Up. Mazaruni River..	1,033	1	77	1.0	74.5	...	5	3	12	22	3	...	...	...	...
Wakenaam ...	5,875	161	95	27.4	16.2	1	5	7	7	13	3	3	10	23	143
Suddie ...	9,044	363	253	40.1	28.0	1	7	20	19	65	10	4	37	67	185
Anna Regina ...	12,736	345	290	27.1	22.8	3	16	32	48	54	5	6	16	71	206
Pomeroon ...	6,590	231	103	35.1	15.6	1	6	8	9	29	9	...	7	25	108
North Western ...	5,600	211	183	37.7	32.7	...	4	6	23	72	6	2	12	32	152
Males ...	157,303	5,246	3,828	33.3	24.3	38	207	283	601	573	155	83	392	813	155
Females ...	155,186	5,192	3,346	33.5	21.6	15	181	252	343	531	147	79	305	716	138
Persons ...	312,489	10,438	7,174	33.4	23.0	53	388	535	944	1104	302	162	697	1529	146
For year 1929 ...	309,676	9,824	7,281	31.7	23.5	44	462	525	1032	1198	276	192	703	1434	146
For year 1928 ...	307,784	8,702	8,575	28.3	27.9	58	587	703	1057	1563	301	218	731	1607	185

RETURN OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR GEORGETOWN AND NEW AMSTERDAM FOR THE YEARS 1930, 1929, 1928.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.		Enteric Fever.	Intestinal Disorders over 1 year.	All Renal Diseases.	All Respiratory Diseases.	Malarial Fever.	Phthisis & other forms of Tuberculosis.	Intestinal Disorders under 1 year.	Still-Births.	No. of deaths of children under 1 year of age.	Deaths of children under one year of age to 1,000 registered births.
				Births.	Deaths.										
Georgetown, 1930 ...	57,921	1856	1319	32.0	22.8	7	79	77	149	88	94	23	173	213	115
Georgetown, 1929 ...	57,560	1874	1427	32.6	24.8	11	77	101	169	103	66	54	177	293	156
Georgetown, 1928 ...	57,302	1685	1640	29.4	28.3	13	103	122	160	136	84	59	196	305	181
New Amsterdam, 1930 ...	9,081	308	199	33.0	21.9	7	9	10	19	33	9	3	24	46	13
New Amsterdam, 1929 ...	8,958	301	181	33.6	20.2	...	13	12	16	25	17	4	30	31	103
New Amsterdam, 1928 ...	8,838	264	222	29.9	25.1	1	20	15	18	37	9	5	24	34	129

NOTE.—The deaths of persons in the Hospitals and other Public Institutions have in each case been returned as occurring in the District from which the patients came.

IV.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

100. The Public Hospitals of the Colony are :—

	Public Hospital.	County.	No. of beds.
1	Georgetown...	Demerara	564
2	New Amsterdam	Berbice	161
3	Suddie	Essequibo	92
4	Bartica	do.	14
5	Mabaruma	do.	30
6	Potaro*	do.	6
7	Kamakusa*	do.	8

*Dispensary Hospitals in interior mining localities.

101. Adverse economic conditions and unemployment led to overcrowding and congestion in the chronic wards of the Public Hospital, Georgetown, in particular. The worst phase was reached during the second half of the year due to a co-existing congestion in the Alms House with consequent blocking of the evacuation system between the Hospital and Alms House.

102. Table 2 shows the accommodation, number of patients and deaths, average stay, percentage of mortality on number treated, and number of out-patients, in each hospital.

103. Table 3 gives the classes of in-patients and out-patients treated and the number of prescriptions dispensed.

104. Table 4 gives in detail the diseases of out-patients and in-patients treated.

105. Table 5 is a return of the surgical operations performed.

106. The number of in-patients treated was 19,657 as compared with 19,577 in 1929; the number of out-patients being 93,332 and 78,350 respectively.

107. The daily average number of patients in the three principal hospitals was :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Public Hospital, Georgetown	473	496	544
Public Hospital, New Amsterdam	114	111	119
Public Hospital, Suddie	73	65	80

108. The cost per caput per diem of patients treated, exclusive of Medical Officers' salaries was :—

	1928. Cents.	1929. Cents.	1930. Cents.
Public Hospital, Georgetown	83.7	83.3	71.2
Public Hospital, New Amsterdam	89.0	90.7	88.85
Public Hospital, Suddie	78.3	89.7	79.2
Public Hospital, Bartica	109.5	114	145.7
Public Hospital Mabaruma	80.2	99.7	89.07

109. During the year 85 Nurses and Midwives were trained. The following Table shows the number who qualified by examination :—

Hospital.	Probationers.	Nurses.	Midwives.	Total.
Georgetown	4	14	19	37
New Amsterdam	4	2	4	10
Suddie	2	3	2	7
	10	19	25	54

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

110. Accommodation for this Department is provided for in a separate building in the male compound of the Public Hospital, Georgetown.

The staff consists of :—

Government Ophthalmologist.

Charge Nurse.

Clerk.

111. The usual periodic visits were paid by the Government Ophthalmologist to the Public Hospitals at New Amsterdam and Suddie.

112. The total number of cases treated during the year was 4,108, as against 4,549 for the previous year, made up as follows :—

Public Hospital.	IN-PATIENTS.						OUT-PATIENTS.					
	Paying.			Pauper.			Paying.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Georgetown ...	24	28	52	109	171	280	765	802	1,567	780	1,025	1,805
New Amsterdam ...	1	1	2	8	12	20	72	77	149	78	62	140
Suddie ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	21	26	47	21	22	43
Total ...	25	29	54	118	185	303	858	905	1,763	879	1,109	1,983

113. An unnecessarily large number of cases of injury to the eye from foreign bodies still continue to take place.

114. Cases of night-blindness due to lack of " Vitamin A " continue to be met with not only from the gold-fields but from areas near Georgetown.

115. Many eyes are lost annually from injury with rice husks.

116. The following surgical operations were performed :—

	Public Hospital, Georgetown.	Public Hospital, New Amsterdam.	Public Hospital, Suddie.
Senile Cataract ...	168	...	...
After Cataract ...	13	3	...
Congenital Cataract ...	5	1	...
Traumatic Cataract ...	2	...	...
Infantile Cataract ...	1	...	...
Secondary Cataract ...	1	...	...
Pterygium ...	41	9	1
Phthisis bulbi ...	5	...	...
Dacryocystitis ...	5	...	...
Sinus of lachrymal sac ...	2	...	...
Leucoma of Cornea ...	2	...	...
Staphyloma of Cornea ...	1	...	...
Nebula of Cornea ...	1	...	...
Leucoma adherens ...	1	...	...
Disorganised Cornea ...	1	...	...
Prolapse of Iris ...	1	...	...
Iris bombi ...	1	...	...
Chronic Iritis ...	3	...	...
Tarsal Cyst ...	1	3	...
Dermoid Cyst of Conjunctiva ...	1	...	...
Lymphatic Cyst of Conjunctiva ...	1	...	...
Papilloma of Eyelid ...	1	...	...
Entropion ...	2	...	...
Lacerated wound of Eyelid ...	3	...	...
Naevus of Eyelid ...	3	...	...
Ptosis ...	1	...	...
Rupture of Eyeball ...	1	...	...
Chronic Trachoma ...	1	...	...
Staphyloma of Sclera ...	2	...	...
Ulcer serpens ...	1	...	...
Orbital abscess ...	1	...	...
Chronic Glaucoma ...	5	...	...
Acute Glaucoma ...	1	...	...
Panophthalmitis ...	5	...	...
Enucleation ...	...	1	...
Evisceration ...	...	1	...
Fibroid tumour ...	...	1	...
Frontal sinus ...	...	1	...
Total ...	284	20	1

117. The number of cases refracted and prescribed glasses was 405.

118. 489 injections of arsenicals were administered for eye diseases due to specific cause.

119. The revenue derived from all sources was \$1,697.20 as compared with \$2,298.29 in 1929 and was made up as follows :—

	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Surgical Operations.	Total.
Public Hospital, Georgetown	\$ 616 80	\$ 765 06	\$ 225 50	\$ 1,607 36
Public Hospital, New Amsterdam	7 48	62 56	5 00	75 04
Public Hospital, Suddie	...	14 80	...	14 80
Total	\$ 624 28	\$ 842 42	\$ 230 50	\$ 1,697 20

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

120. The Department is attached to the Public Hospital, Georgetown, and is open to the public in the afternoon on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The staff consists of :—

Dental Surgeon
Clerk
Assistant Nurse.

121. The number of out-patients treated was 5,865 as compared with 5,322 in 1929 and consisted of 1,600 pauper cases (826 males, 774 females) and 4,265 poverty cases (1,836 males and 2,429 females).

122. The revenue collected amounted to \$611.60 as compared with \$598.08 for the previous year.

X-RAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Public Hospital, Georgetown.

123. The staff of the Department attached to the Public Hospital, Georgetown, consists of :—

A Government Radiographer.
An Assistant Government Radiographer.
Two nurses.

124. Mr. E. A. H. Barham, Government Radiographer, left the colony on 21st April, 1930, on leave of absence to the United Kingdom and returned on 25th November, 1930.

125. Mr. E. Dalton, the newly appointed Assistant Radiographer, arrived from England and assumed the duties of his office on 28th May, 1930.

126. *Radiographic.*—1,452 cases were radiographed during the year; of these 90 were sent by private practitioners and Government Medical Officers in districts and 1,362 from the Public Hospital, Georgetown.

127. The following shows the nature of the examinations :—

Barium Meals	...	...	98
Barium Enemas	...	...	13
Chest	...	...	85
Teeth	...	...	37
Urinary Tract	...	...	24
Gall Bladder	...	...	83
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,112

			1,452

128. *X-Ray Treatment*.—30 patients were treated by X-Rays and 77 exposures made—of these 4 were sent by private practitioners and Government Medical Officers in districts and 26 were from the Public Hospital, Georgetown.

129. *Electrical Treatment*.—211 cases were treated and 4,694 attendances were recorded.

130. The revenue for the year was \$1,222.51 as against \$1,405.33 for 1929.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, NEW AMSTERDAM.

131. *Radiographic*.—The following Table gives the nature of the examinations :—

Barium Meals	...	...	2
Barium Enema	...	...	...
Chests	...	...	26
Screening	...	...	5
Dental Films	...	...	11
X-Ray Photographs	...	...	140
Total			184

132. No cases were treated by X-Rays.

133. The revenue collected was \$28 as against \$53 for 1929.

TABLE 2
PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

	Georgetown.			New Amsterdam.			Suddie.			Bartica.			North-Western District.			Kamakusa.			Potaro.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Accommodation	317	247	564	92	69	161	45	47	92	10	4	14	15	15	30	8	...	8	6	...	6
Patients remaining in Hospital—1st January, 1930	277	234	511	66	44	110	27	35	62	1	3	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
Patients admitted during the year	7,291	5,390	12,681	1,540	1,239	2,779	1,233	1,124	2,357	364	107	471	306	222	528	128	1	129	12	...	12
Total	7,568	5,624	13,192	1,606	1,283	2,889	1,260	1,159	2,419	365	110	475	318	222	540	128	1	129	13	...	13
Patients discharged—cured	1,058	1,286	2,344	373	276	649	28	141	169	...	2	2	80	50	130	47	...	47	2	...	2
“ “ relieved	4,763	3,098	7,861	911	766	1,677	1,017	736	1,753	290	93	383	182	114	296	54	...	54	7	...	7
“ “ not relieved	729	526	1,255	97	75	172	44	70	114	48	4	52	9	12	21	9	...	9	...	...	...
“ “ not sick	69	103	172	...	...	...	20	87	107	1	2	3	2	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ “ died	613	435	1,048	157	120	277	116	102	218	17	8	25	31	17	48	13	1	14	4	...	4
Patients remaining in Hospital—31st December, 1930	336	176	512	68	46	114	35	23	58	9	1	10	14	7	21	5	...	5	...	...	...
Total Patients treated	7,568	5,624	13,192	1,606	1,283	2,889	1,260	1,159	2,419	365	110	475	318	222	540	128	1	129	13	...	13
The daily average number in Hospital during the year 1930	306	238	544	74	45	119	40.2	39.8	80	4.52	2.57	7.09	13.	7.	20.	1.6	.008	1.6	.03	...	.03
Average stay in days of Patients discharged	15	17	16	17.7	14.2	16.1	11.8	12.4	12.1	4.65	9.42	5.77	23.	12.	10.	4.4	...	4.4	.2	...	.2
Average stay in days of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1930	46	23	38	33.8	22.4	29.2	11.9	17.4	14	2.2	7.	2.7	22.	10.	18.	2.4	...	2.4	.006	...	.006
Average stay in days of Patients died	15	20	17	10.6	11.3	10.9	9.1	7.6	8.3	3.88	3.62	3.8	11.	10.	10.	3.3	3	3.3	.006	...	.006
Percentage of Mortality on number treated	8.1	7.7	7.9	9.77	9.35	9.58	9.2	8.8	9.0	4.65	7.27	5.26	9.	7.	8.	10.2	100	10.2	3.07	...	3.07
Number of Out-Patients	2,918	22,543	45,461	9,191	14,801	23,992	6,840	7,958	14,798	1,621	1,723	3,344	1,554	1,554	3,108	2,098	105	2,203	351	75	426

TABLE 3.

In-Patients Department, Public Hospitals, from 1st January to 31st December, 1930.

Class of Patients Treated.	Georgetown.	New Amsterdam.	Suddie.	Bartica.	North-Western District.	Kamakusa.	Potaro.
Seamen	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pay Patients	1,513	352	210	12	98	14	9
Policemen	273	39	5	...	4	2	...
<i>Race :</i>							
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	227	27	2	1	3	...	...
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	735	32	26	4	5	1	...
Mixed	1,299	219	166	120	120	9	...
Blacks	6,567	1,356	712	231	73	112	10
East Indians	3,667	1,200	1,439	67	106	2	...
Chinese	86	40	6	2	1	1	1
Aboriginal Indians	100	15	68	50	232	4	2
Total	12,681*	2,889	2,419	475	540	129	13

*Exclusive of 511 patients remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1929.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

	George-town.	New Am-sterdam.	Suddie.	Bartica.	North Western District.	Kama-kusa.	Potaro.
Number of Out-Patients attended to with Pauper Certificates	30,866	18,584	11,825	2,955	2,422	...	...
Number of Out-Patients attended to with Poverty Certificates	10,738	5,278	2,684	52	450	...	...
Number of Out-Patients and casualties without Certificates	3,857	130	35	337	236	2,203	426
Number of Out-Patients treated during the year ...	45,461	23,992	14,798	3,344	3,108	2,203	426
Number of Government Employees attended to as Out-Patients	1,091	122	254	22	116	30	69
Number of Prescriptions dispensed for In-Patients	89,073	23,639	13,737	398	3,405	235	30
Number of Prescriptions dispensed for Out-Patients	44,604	23,992	14,745	3,144	3,078	2,203	426

TABLE 4—(Continued).
HOSPITALS—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, SUDDIE, BARTICA, NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, KAMAKUSA AND POTARO.
Return of Diseases (Out-Patients) and of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1930.

DISEASES.	P.H., Georgetown.			P.H., New Amsterdam			P.H., Suddie.			P.H., Bartica.			P.H., N.W.D.			P.H., Kamakusa.			P.H., Potaro.			Totals.									
	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Deaths						
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward	2,971	3,386	1,584	91	1,956	2,956	463	52	1,740	2,169	406	36	472	597	182	14	387	575	136	5	317	11	17	1	75	10	1	7,918	9,704	2,789	199
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases—(Contd.)																															
24. Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Rubella (German Measles)	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Varicella (Chicken Pox)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Dengue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Epidemic Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Yaws	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	59	42	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Rabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Tetanus	...	...	14	13	2	...	17	6	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Mycosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Tuberculosis—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary and Laryngeal	154	67	278	112	85	40	55	18	26	26	14	6	3	2	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Tuberculosis of other Organs—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Lymphatic System	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Genito-Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Other Organs	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Chronic	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Syphilis—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Primary	27	3	196	...	61	20	53	...	...	...	11	...	40	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Secondary	13	8	20	1	47	38	18	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Tertiary	98	50	409	21	294	414	36	1	...	...	9	1	80	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Hereditary	36	40	31	11	23	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Period not indicated	2,313	1,797	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Soft Chancre	2	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	5,618	5,353	2,641	253	2,468	3,476	656	81	1,908	2,263	460	44	615	639	213	15	583	675	148	8	366	12	22	1	75	10	1	11,633	12,428	4,141	402

TABLE 4.—(Continued).

HOSPITALS—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, SUDDIE, BARTICA, NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, KAMAKUSA AND POTARO.
Return of Diseases (Out-Patients) and of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1930.

DISEASES.	P. H., Georgetown.				P. H., New Amsterdam				P. H., Suddie.				P. H., Bartica.				P. H., N.W.D.				P. H., Kamakusa.				P. H., Potaro.				Totals.			
	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	
	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.
Brought forward	5,618	5,353	2,641	253	2,468	3,476	656	81	1,908	2,263	460	44	615	639	213	15	583	675	148	8	336	12	22	1	75	10	1	...	11,633	12,428	4,141	402
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases—(Contd.)	1,293	192	415	...	374	53	77	...	306	19	55	...	58	18	12	...	20	...	4	...	105	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2,158	282	566	...
40. A. Gonorrhoea and its complications	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
B. Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia	5	...	30	...	...	...	18	...	3	...	6	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	54	1
C. Gonorrhoeal Arthritis	30	27	95	6	18	2	13	1	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	28	31	111	8
D. Gonuloma Venereum	...	1	19	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	21	18
41. Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Other Infectious Diseases—Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—General Diseases not mentioned above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver	1	3	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	18	9
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	...	3	43	6	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	...	7	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	7
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	...	1	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
50. Tumours non-malignant	...	...	39	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9
51. Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	209	380	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52. Chronic Rheumatism	539	660	26	...	241	394	15	...	218	261	17	...	3	5	...	...	31	25	...	...	92	5	5	...	14	2	...	...	25	384	4	...
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's disease)	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54. Pellagra	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Beri-Beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56. Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	...	17	8	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58. Anæmia—(a) Pernicious (b) Other	5	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body	190	195	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—(a) Exophthalmic Goitre (b) Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—Myxoedema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	7,702	6,451	3,457	315	3,213	4,161	820	90	2,664	2,957	577	48	701	674	229	16	686	756	191	13	564	17	30	1	96	12	2	1	15,626	15,038	5,306	484

TABLE 4.—(Continued).
HOSPITALS—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, SUDDIE, BARTICA, NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT, KAMAKUSA AND POTARO.
Return of Diseases (Out-Patients) and of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year, 1930.

DISEASES.	P.H., Georgetown.				P.H., New Amsterdam				P.H., Suddie.				P.H., Bartica.				P.H., N.W.D.				P.H., Kamakusa.				P.H., Potaro.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.

TABLE 4.—(Continued).

HOSPITALS—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, SUDDIE, BARTICA, NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT AND KAMAKUSA.

Return of Diseases (Out-Patients) and of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1930.

DISEASES.	P.H., Georgetown.			P.H., NewAmsterdam			P.H., Suddie.			P.H., Bartica.			P.H., Kamakusa.			P.H., Potaro.			Totals.											
	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.									
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.									
	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths									
Brought forward	10,059	9,203	4,836	496	3,793	4,858	1,003	128	2,912	3,298	702	72	16	778	825	227	21	667	20	36	2	107	20	3	2	19,041	18,918	7,051	737	
IV.—Affections of the Circulatory System.—(Contd.)																														
91. Diseases of the Arteries—	15	2	15	4	2	3	1																							
(a) Aneurism	42	18	22	3	8	12	1																							
(b) Arterio-sclerosis			6				3																							
(c) Other Diseases			5	2																										
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)																														
93. Diseases of the veins—																														
(a) Haemorrhoids	177	84	138		96	63	38		44	26	25			6		1		1		1		4				332	175	203		
(b) Varicose Veins	3	1	3								1			2												5	1	4		
(c) Phlebitis	2	3	6																							2	3	6		
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—																														
(a) Filariasis	238	268	181	6	31	117	19		81	110	24	1		4		5		16		1		5				387	523	241	7	
(b) Filarial Bubo							2																					2		
(c) Elephantiasis	2	3	21				3																			5	4	24		
(d) Lymphangitis, lymphadenitis (non-filarial)	28	37	53		68	40	29		3	8				6		4										122	88	89	2	
(e) Unclassified	12	1	8								8																12	1	16	
95. Haemorrhage of undetermined cause											1																	1		
96. Other affections of the Circulatory system			2								4																	2		6
V.—Affections of the Respiratory System—																														
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—																														
(a) Adenoids	20	16	5		4		11		3		7																27	17	23	
(b) Polypus	1	3	5		2		5				4																3	12	16	
(c) Rhinitis	47	61	5		15	42	3		9	27	4					2										72	130	12		
(d) Coryza	158	153	21		371	524	2		1	1				5												561	709	24		
(e) Other diseases of nasal passages	25	19	33		5	4	2		4	2	3	2														34	25	38	2	
98. Affections of the Larynx—																														
Laryngitis	13	2	7		9	10			1	4	1																23	19	8	
99. Bronchitis—																														
(a) Acute			100	14			2		10	14	8	1		47		10	8									62	132	131	23	
(b) Chronic	7	3	245	34	721	789	73		604	785	125	4		105		19										1,624	1,867	466	42	
(c) Undifferentiated	1,177	833	189	6					16	12	10															1,481	861	208	6	
100. Broncho-pneumonia			44	14	1		16				13	5				2										2	1	75	28	
101. Pneumonia—																														
(a) Lobar			64	30			22				60	30				5	4											151	76	
(b) Unclassified			12	28			3				2	1				1	1											14	52	
102. A. Pleuri-y			4	33	1		2				8			20		3											80	24	54	2
B. Empyema				8			2																				4	10	10	5
103. Congestion of the Lungs																													1	1
104. Gangrene of the Lungs																														
Carried forward	12,059	10,726	6,083	629	5,132	6,473	1,247	157	3,707	4,316	1,010	116	19	928	956	274	36	1,016	38	66	11	151	33	5	3	23,978	23,580	8,967	971	

TABLE 4.—(Continued).

HOSPITALS—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, SUDDIE, BARTICA, NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, KAMAKUSA AND POTARO.

Return of Diseases (Out-Patients) and of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1930.

DISEASES.	P.H., Georgetown.				P.H., New Amsterdam.				P.H., Suddie.				P.H., Bartica.				P.H., N.W.D.				P.H., Kamakusa.				P.H., Potaro.				Totals.				
	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Totals.				
	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	
Brought forward	14,842	14,826	8,970	862	7,883	12,336	1,858	225	5,386	6,769	1,542	165	1,190	1,387	334	21	1,269	1,379	358	43	1,481	73	91	14	262	63	8	4	32,313	36,833	13,161	1,334	
VII.—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (non-Veneral)—Continued.																																	
142. Diseases of the Breast (Non-puerperal)—																																	
(a) Mastitis	...	51	5	...	...	64	6	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	14	...	
(b) Abscess of Breast	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29	...	
VIII.—Puerperal State.—																																	
143. A.—Accidents of Pregnancy—																																	
(a) Abortion	...	18	85	1	...	20	13	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	111	6	1
(b) Ectopic Gestation	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Pregnancy (non-delivery)	...	451	130	...	...	386	34	...	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	877	198	...	
(d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	9	3	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	...	
B. Normal Labour	...	...	799	...	...	...	173	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1107	...
C.—Accidents of Parturition—																																	
(a) Sequelæ of Labour (149)	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
(b) Other Accidents of Parturition (145)	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7	
D.—Accidents of the Puerperium—																																	
(a) Puerperal Hæmorrhage (144)	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Puerperal Septicæmia (146)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Phlegmasia Dolens (147)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Puerperal Eclampsia (148)	...	9	13	6	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Puerperal Affections of the Breast (150)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Other Accidents of the Puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues—																																	
151. Gangreno	...	5	25	12	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152. Carbuncle	...	2	17	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152a. Sinus	...	22	48	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153. A. Abscess	...	250	672	11	...	65	155	3	...	13	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Whitlow	...	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Cellulitis	...	56	44	95	10	81	58	40	...	22	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154. A. Tinea	...	38	27	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Scabies	...	41	34	11	...	10	19	3	...	35	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—																																	
(a) Erythema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Eczema	...	73	6	...	...	32	47	12	...	37	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Herpes	...	3	6	...	...	6	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Psoriasis	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	15,347	15,706	10,965	917	8,095	13,015	2,325	239	5,525	6,894	1,860	175	1,205	1,407	375	21	1,314	1,436	431	46	1,543	76	102	14	282	66	11	4	33,311	38,600	16,069	1,416	

TABLE 4—(Continued.)

HOSPITALS—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, SUDDIE, BARTICA, NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT AND KAMAKUSA.
Return of Diseases (Out-Patients) and of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

DISEASES.	P.H., Georgetown				P.H., NewAmsterdam				P.H., Suddie				P.H., Bartica				P.H., N.W.D.				P.H., Kamakusa.				P.H., Potaro,				Totals.					
	Out-Patients		In-Patients		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Out-Patients		In-Patients							
	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.				
Brought forward	15,347	15,706	10,965	917	8,095	13,015	2,325	239	5,525	6,894	1,860	175	1,205	1,407	375	21	1,314	1,436	431	46	1543	76	102	14	282	66	11	4	33,311	38,600	16,069	1,416		
IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues</i> —Contd.																																		
155. Other Diseases of the Skin.—(contd.)—																																		
(f) Myiasis	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(g) Chigoes	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(b) Ulcers	562	235	314	...	246	187	90	1	383	123	90	1	...	...	...	...	...	63	52	31	...	118	...	...	...	14	...	...	1,414	614	541	2		
(i) Other Skin Affections	116	123	78	...	59	98	11	...	83	104	26	...	1	2	8	...	61	24	1	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	340	351	124	...		
X.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous)</i> —																																		
156. Diseases of Bones—																																		
Osteitis and Osteomyelitis	6	4	32	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	35	1		
157. Diseases of Joints—																																		
(a) Arthritis	398	152	86	2	132	318	26	...	48	27	14	...	41	55	12	...	26	12	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	646	564	145	2	
(b) Synovitis	24	14	54	...	33	55	10	...	59	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	130	95	82	...		
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion	308	473	47	...	61	109	9	...	50	69	22	...	74	67	15	...	...	...	...	...	79	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	721	93	...		
XI.— <i>Malformations</i> —																																		
159. Malformations:—																																		
(a) Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Spina Bifida, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(d) Unclassified	1	...	31	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	4	
XII.— <i>Diseases of Infancy</i> —																																		
160. Congenital Debility	1	...	59	39	...	...	7	7	...	...	8	3	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	77	51		
161. Premature Birth	...	...	17	16	...	...	10	9	...	...	7	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
162. Other Affections of Infancy	...	...	14	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
163. Infant Neglect (infants of three months or over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XIII.— <i>Affections of Old Age</i> —																																		
164. Senility—																																		
(a) Senile Dementia	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Senile Debility	14	16	140	16	...	...	20	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
XIV.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes</i> —																																		
165. Suicide by Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166. Corrosive Poisoning (Intentional)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	16,778	16,725	11,844	1,000	8,659	13,894	2,518	262	6,153	7,253	2,056	195	1,354	1,544	430	23	1,484	1,528	476	47	1765	79	103	14	298	66	12	4	36,491	41,089	17,439	1,545		

TABLE 4—(Continued.)
HOSPITALS—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, SUDDIE, BARTICA, NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT, KAMAKUSA AND POTARO.
Return of Diseases (Out-Patients) and of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

DISEASES.	P.H., Georgetown			P.H., New Amsterdam.			P.H., Suddie			P.H., Bartica			P.H., N.W.D.			P.H., Kamakusa			P.H., Potaro.			Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Out-Patients		In-Patients	Out-Patients		In-Patients	Out-Patients		In-Patients	Out-Patients		In-Patients	Out-Patients		In-Patients	Out-Patients		In-Patients	Out-Patients		In-Patients	Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Cases	Deaths																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.

TABLE 4.—Continued.

HOSPITALS—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, SUDDIE, BARTICA, NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, KAMAKUSA AND POTARO.

Return of Diseases (Out-Patients) and of Diseases and Deaths (In Patients) for the Year 1930.

DISEASES.	P.H. Georgetown.				P.H., New Amsterdam.				P.H., Suddie.				P.H. Barlica.				P.H., N.W.D.				P.H. Kamakusa.				P.H., Potaro.				Totals.				
	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Totals.				
	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	C.	D.	M.	F.	Cases.	Deaths	
XIV.—Affections Produced by External Causes.—(Continued).	16,849	16,765	12,056	1,014	8,806	13,992	2,749	268	6,190	7,279	2,157	197	1355	1548	446	23	1532	1540	498	47	1847	84	113	14	312	66	13	4	36,891	41,274	18,032	1,567	
195. Lightning stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
196. Electric Shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
197. Murder by Firearms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
198. Murder by Cutting or Stabbing Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
199. Murder by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
201. A.—Dislocation	1	1	17	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—Sprain	55	26	40	...	13	33	11	...	9	...	6	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
C.—Fracture	33	10	273	4	8	12	59	2	9	...	28	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
202. Other external injuries	232	130	334	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
203. Deaths by Violence of unknown cause	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204. Sudden Death (cause unknown)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Oedema	145	242	3	...	2	15	4	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Asthenia	...	...	...	...	73	200	4	...	33	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Hyperpyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Debility (excluding 160 & 164(b))	547	689	213	29	278	534	20	5	451	329	114	21	92	126	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Malingering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—Ophthalmic Department (Out-patients)	(Included under 85 (a) ...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Dental Department (O.P.)	2,662	3,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Casualties (O.P.)	2,391	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Not Sick	...	...	174	...	9	16	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—Undiagnosed	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	135	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	22,918	22,543	13,192	1,048	9,191	14,801	2,889	277	6,840	7,958	2,419	218	1621	1723	475	25	1554	1554	540	48	2098	105	129	14	351	75	13	4	44,573	48,759	19,657	1,634	

TABLE 5.

Return of Surgical Operations.—1930.

OPERATIONS.	P. H. Georgetown.		P. H. New Amsterdam.		P. H. Suddie.		P. H. Bartica.		P. H. Maba- ruma.		P. H. Kama- kusa.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
HEAD AND NECK.												
<i>Cranium—</i>												
Papilloma—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour scalp—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depressed fracture—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body—explored	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis frontal bone—sequestrectomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastoid abscess—radical cure	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastoiditis—explored	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess scalp—opened, drained	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic frontal sinus—drained	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Face—</i>												
Eyelid—Cyst, tarsal—excised	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do.—incised	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naevus—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —cautery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound, lacerated—sutured	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ptosis—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entropion—excision	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papilloma—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus of sac—incision	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do.—excision	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trachoma, chronic—excision of eyelid	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacryocystitis—incision	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —excision	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye—Ruptured eyeball—iridectomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staphyloma sclera—evisceration	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glaucoma, chronic—trephined	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. acute—iridectomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis bulbi—evisceration	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do.—enucleation	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panophthalmitis—evisceration	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornea—Pterygium—excision	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. transplantation	37	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucoma—iridectomy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapse—evisceration	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staphyloma—do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebula—iridectomy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer—cauterisation	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iris—Iritis—iridectomy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lens—Cataract, senile—extraction	168	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. secondary—do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. after—discission	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. traumatic—extraction	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. congenital—discission	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. discission	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. congenital—iridectomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. after—capsulotomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nose—Rhinophyma—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polypus—removed	3	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deviated septum—submucous resection	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Closed nostril—plastic operation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turbinates, enlarged—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheek—Cyst—removed	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst, sebaceous—excised	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lipoma—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ear—explored	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body ear—removed	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carbuncle—incised, scraped	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma oris—plastic operation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour, fibroid—excision	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaws—Dislocation—manipulated	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. chronic—condyl excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture—wired	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Odontoma—excised	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epulis—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epithelioma—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant deposits—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis—explored	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —scraping	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sequestrum—sequestrectomy	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Antrum Highmore—drained	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frontal sinus abscess—incised	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dental caries—extraction	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lip—Harelip—radical cure	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —plastic operation	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epithelioma—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	371	1	32	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE 5.—(Continued).

OPERATIONS.	P. H. Georgetown.		P. H. New Amsterdam.		P. H. Suddie.		P. H. Bartica.		P. H. Mabaruma.		P. H. Kama- kusa.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward ...	371	1	32	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
HEAD AND NECK—(Contd).												
<i>Mouth and Pharynx—</i>												
Cyst, dermoid—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranula do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongue, lacerated—sutured	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —epithelioma—excised	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —frenum cut	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsils, enlarged, and Adenoids—removed	205	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsils, enlarged—tonsillectomy and adenectomy	...	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis—tonsillectomy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adenoids—removed, scraped	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —curettage	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body—extracted	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Neck—</i>												
Adenoma thyroid—removed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glands, enlarged—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut throat—sutured	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle—incised	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis—incised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UPPER EXTREMITY.												
<i>Shoulder—</i>												
Lipoma—excised	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation—reduced	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adhesions—manipulated	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised, drained	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body—removed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scapula, right—wound—sutured	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Axilla—</i>												
Abscess—incised	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Arm—</i>												
Fracture—set, reduced	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour—excised	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sequestrum—removed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound, gunshot—shot removed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemangioma—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Elbow—</i>												
Fracture, mal-united—radical cure	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation—reduced	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —head radius excised	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epithelioma—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exostosis—removed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Separation of lower epiphysis of humerus—set	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Forearm—</i>												
Both bones—fracture—set	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radius—fracture—set, reduced	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fracture—apposition and plating	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture, compound and sequestrum—reduced, set	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forearm, septic—incision	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulna—osteomyelitis—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tendons cut—sutured	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body—explored	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sequestrum—sequestrectomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis—incised	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chondroma—excised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Hand—</i>												
Foreign body—removed	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tendon, cut—sutured	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst—excised	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laceration—amputation	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis—incised	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess do.	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation—set	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture—set up	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound, incised—suturing tendons	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timo-Synovitis—incision	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis—sequestrectomy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene—incision	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic—cleaned and stitched	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganglion—excised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carried forward	686	6	74	...	22	...	1	...	5	...	...	...

TABLE 5.—(Continued).

OPERATIONS.	P. H. Georgetown.		P. H. New Amsterdam.		P. H. Suddie.		P. H. Bartica.		P. H. Mabaruma		P. H. Kama- kusa.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	686	6	74	...	22	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
UPPER EXTREMITY—(Continued).												
<i>Finger</i> —												
Laceration—amputation	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —sutured	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation—reduced	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Web fingers—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture—set	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis—sequestrectomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic—amputation	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene—amputation	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound—amputation	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteomyelitis—amputation	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onychia—avulsion	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tendon, cut—sutured	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Needle—removed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thumb, septic—amputation	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —incised, scraped	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —nail removed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOWER EXTREMITY.												
<i>Hip</i> —												
Arthritis, suppurating—opened, drained	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis—scraped	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis—explored	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Buttock</i> —												
Lipoma—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound—sutured	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—opened, drained	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Groin</i> —												
Sinus—opened packed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glands, septic—excised	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —scraped	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Scrotum, septic—incised, drained	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thigh</i> —												
Foreign body—explored	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —incised	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour—excised	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Femur—fracture—reduced, set	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gumma—incised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcerated leg—amputated	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene foot—amputated	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—scraping	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—counter-incision and scraping	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Knee</i> —												
Cyst—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joint, ankylosed—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Popliteal bursa—enlarged	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis, septic—opened, drained	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis—do. do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—do. do.	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic—cleaned, sutured	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—incised, scraped	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patella, septic—opening up	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Leg</i> —												
Tibia—fracture—set	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.—osteomyelitis—scraped	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture—cleaned, set	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Genu valgum—osteotomy	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elephantoid—radical cure	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —amputated	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amputation stump—repaired	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—opened, packed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—incision and curettage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sequestrum—sequestrectomy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcerated—peri-arterial sympathectomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snake bite—incised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
<i>Ankle</i> —												
Tendons, cut—sutured	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis—amputation	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Foot</i> —												
Talipes—set in plaster	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —manipulated	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —osteotomy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pessequinus—tenotomy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lipoma—do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keloid—do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound, lacerated—sutured	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	823	13	88	...	37	...	1	...	10	...	...	...

TABLE 5.—(Continued).

OPERATIONS.	P. H. Georgetown.		P. H. New Amsterdam.		P. H. Suddie.		P. H. Bartica.		P. H. Mabaruma.		P. H. Kama- kusa.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	823	13	88	...	37	...	1	...	10	...	...	...
LOWER EXTREMITY—Contd.												
<i>Foot—(Contd).</i>												
Wound, incised—suture, tendon and suture	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tendons, cut—sutured	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sequestrum—sequestrectomy	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene—amputation	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer—do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer—cauterisation and scraping	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic—incised	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—removed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture—wired	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis of tarsus—sequestrectomy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteomyelitis—amputation	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer, indurated—curettage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Toe—</i>												
Dislocation—amputated	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hammer toe—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacerated—nail removed	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —amputated	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture, compound—set	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic—amputated	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —incised, scraped	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —nail removed	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ingrowing nail—radical cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis—amputated	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ainhum do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corns—excised	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THORAX AND CHEST.												
Empyema—resection of rib	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Breast—</i>												
Tumour—breast amputated	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibro-adenoma—removed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adenoma—do.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duct papilloma—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma—radical removal	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —complete amputation with axillary dissection	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —local removal	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keloid—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—opened, scraped	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
ABDOMEN.												
<i>Abdominal Wall—</i>												
Cyst—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound—sutured	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stab wound—sutured, drained	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—scraped	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Growth, dermal—excised	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Laparotomy—</i>												
Stomach—carcinoma—gastrojejunostomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —inoperable	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caecum—do. —do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colon do. —entero-anastomosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rectum do. —colotomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour, abdominal—inoperable	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laparotomy—adhesions reduced	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen, dislocated—splenectomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst, pancreatic—drained	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pancreatitis, hæmorrhagic—packed	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volvulus—reduced	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lipoma, retro-peritoneal—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction, intestinal—colostomy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —lateral anastomosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction, intestinal—reduced	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gall stones—cholecystectomy	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —removed, drained	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholecystitis—drained	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer, gastric—gastrojejunostomy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer, duodenal do.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer, perforated—radical cure	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer, duodenal, perforated—drained	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis, chronic—appendectomy	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	947	25	101	...	50	...	1	...	12	...	...	...

TABLE 5.—(Continued).

OPERATIONS.	P. H. Georgetown.		P. H. New Amsterdam.		P. H. Suddie.		P. H. Bartica.		P. H. Maha- ruma.		P. H. Kama- kusa.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	947	25	101	...	50	...	1	...	12	...	...	...
ABDOMEN—Continued.												
<i>Laparotomy—(Contd.)</i>												
Appendicitis, acute—appendectomy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis—appendectomy	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis, appendicitis—laparotomy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess, appendicular—appendectomy, drainage...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess, sub-phrenic—drained	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterus, retroverted—ventral fixation	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibroids—hysterectomy	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —myomectomy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour, mixed ovarian—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. malignant ovarian—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst, ovarian—removed	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ectopic gestation—removed	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —opened drained	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterus—carcinoma—hysterectomy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —inoperable	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydro-salpinx—salpingectomy	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salpingitis—do.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —hysterectomy	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyo-salpinx—pelvis drained	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —salpingectomy	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —hysterectomy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Hernia—</i>												
Double inguinal—radical cure	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Right do. do.	110	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Left do. do.	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Double do. direct do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Right do. strangulated do.	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Left do. do.	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbilical—do.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ventral—do.	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Femoral left do.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inguinal do.	...	...	22	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strangulated—herniotomy	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rectum—</i>												
Haemorrhoids—radical cure	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —excised	...	...	8	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —injection	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapse—reduced	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture—dilated	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fissures—excised, packed	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Anus—</i>												
Tumour—excised	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperforate—incised	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fistula—radical cure	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —incised	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—incised	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BACK AND VERTEBRÆ.												
Tumour—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst—do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous spine—bone graft	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess, lumbar—incised	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle—incised, scraped	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lipoma—excised	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.												
<i>Kidneys—</i>												
Floating kidney—fixed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone—removed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour—inoperable	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bladder—</i>												
Carcinoma—inoperable	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papilloma—excised	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Prostate—</i>												
Enlarged—supra-pubic cystotomy	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged—prostatectomy	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged—inoperable	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy—supra-pubic cystotomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Urethra—</i>												
Stricture—dilated	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture—supra-pubic cystotomy	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture—external urethrotomy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extravasation—multiple incisions	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caruncle—cautery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess—opened, drained	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	1,516	58	166	2	75	...	2	...	13	...	...	...

TABLE 5.—(Continued).

OPERATIONS.	P.H. Georgetown.		P.H. New Amsterdam.		P.H. Suddie.		P.H. Bartica.		P.H. Maba- ruma.		P.H. Kama- kusa.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward	...	1,516	58	166	2	75	...	2	...	13	...	...
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM—Continued.												
<i>Genitalia—</i>												
<i>Male—</i>												
Hydrocele, double—radical cure	...	69	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. right — do.	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. left — do.	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. — do.	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...
Do. —injection	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —tapped	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. septic —opened, drained	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis—circumcision	...	139	...	35	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	...
Paraphimosis—do.	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. —plastic operation	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penis, filarial—circumcision	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. papilloma—incised	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ulcer—amputation	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ulcer—scraping and suture	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrotum, elephantoid—radical cure	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. lacerated—sutured	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. sinus—explored	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. abscess—incised	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Testicle, undescended—fixed	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Prepuce, adherent—retraction	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ulcer—circumcision	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. syphilitic—circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granuloma—excision of granulation	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture—dilatation	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus—opening and curettage	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adenitis, suppurative—incised	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanitis—dorsal incision	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Female—</i>												
Hymen, imperforate—incised	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cervix, enlarged—amputated	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. tumour—excised	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. lacerated—repaired	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. carcinoma—scraping and cautery	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ulcerated—scraped	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cervicitis—cautery and curettage	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cervix, narrow—dilatation and curettage	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia—do. do.	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endometritis—do. do.	...	18	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysmenorrhœa do. do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion—do. do.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Endocervicitis—cautery	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granuloma—do.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystocele—anterior and posterior colporrhaphy...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapse uteri—do. do.	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibroid uterus—hysterectomy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess, pelvic—incised, drained	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Bartholin's—incised, scraped	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fistula, vesico-vaginal—radical cure	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. recto-vaginal—do.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perineum, ruptured—repaired	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. perineorrhaphy	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. lacerated—sutured	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. incomplete rupture—repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Anæmia—abortion induced	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retained foetal head—removed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retained products—abortion—removed	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructed labour—Cæsarean section	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. —perforation of cranium	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta, retained—manual removal	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do. adherent—removed	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Face presentation—impacted labour—forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dystocia—persistent occipito posterior position—forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dystocia—uterine inertia—forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Do. transverse presentation—bipolar version	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal sepsis—curettage	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,980	63	266	2	128	...	2	...	24	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.												
A.—Injections, Syphilis	...	9,086	...	1,335	...	963	...	154	...	127	...	...
B.—Do. Yaws	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	41	...	...
C.—Extractions, Dental	...	7,668	...	138	...	484	...	6	...	216	...	20
D.—Operations, Minor	...	2,406	...	1,314	...	206	...	62	...	55	...	155
Multiple Abscesses	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	21,154	63	3,053	2	1,791	...	224	...	463	...	175

PUBLIC DISPENSARIES.

134. Out-patient Dispensaries are attached to each of the Public Hospitals in Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Suddie, Bartica, Mabaruma, Kamakusa and Potaro.

135. There is, besides, in the city of Georgetown, a Government public dispensary at Charles Street.

136. In addition to the above there are ten Government dispensaries in charge of qualified dispensers situated in the more remote and populous river districts and in the Diamond and Gold Fields.

137. The following Table gives the number of cases treated, with expenditure and revenue :—

(1) Dispensary.	(2) Paying Patients.	(3) Police Patients.	(4) Paupers Patients.	(5) Expenditure.	(6) Revenue.
No. 1 Charles Street ...	7,679	...	5,739	(a) \$2,088 95	\$ 1,842 96
No. 2 Public Hospital, Georgetown*	1,990	...	1,362	115 81†	477 60
Leguan ...	1,318	54	217	594 69	344 38
Demerara River (Christianburg)	723	19	657	1,032 19	377 77
Berbice River (Ida Sabina)	180	...	745	1,090 17	85 52
Pomeroon River (Charity)...	435	4	2,321	1,708 52	216 62
Essequibo River (Supenaam)	618	...	552	1,603 65	311 50
Moruca River (Acquero)	1	...	1,471	1,312 13	50
Canal No. 2 Polder ...	1,074	...	...	936 62	256 80
Mara ...	301	74	6,635	1,472 75	554 99
Enachu ...	134	10	1,078	†	143 00
Wakenaam ...	972	26	270	981 83	275 02

* Figures for eight months only (1st January to 31st August, 1930). Patients are now treated at Out-patient Department Public Hospital, Georgetown.

† Supplies are obtained from Public Hospitals at Georgetown and Kamakusa.

(a) Medical Officer's salary now paid from Medical Vote.

138. Free medicines were supplied to a number of Aboriginal Indian Mission Stations at a cost of \$85.06.

V.—MENTAL HOSPITAL.

139. This hospital is situated in the county of Berbice and has accommodation for 769 patients—448 males and 321 females.

140. During the year under review a new Ordinance was passed which changed the name of the Institution from "Public Lunatic Asylum" to "Mental Hospital." New Rules and Regulations for the management of the Institution are being drawn up under the Ordinance.

141. The staff consists of :—

- 1 Medical Superintendent.
- 1 Senior Medical Officer.
- 1 Junior Medical Officer.
- 1 Steward.
- 1 Matron.
- 2 Clerks.
- 1 Issuer.
- 1 Dispenser.
- 1 Chief Male Attendant.
- 56 Male Attendants.
- 30 Female Attendants.
- 1 Engineer.
- 3 Cooks and Bakers.
- 1 Butcher.
- 1 Gateman.
- 1 Store Porter.
- 1 Night Watchman.
- 1 Organist.

142. The daily average number of patients was 755 (males 426, females 329) as against 729 in 1929.

143. There were 98 admissions (males 50, females 48) as against 96 in 1929, making with the 730 patients (419 males, 311 females) remaining on January 1st a total of 828 treated during the year.

144. The admissions from the three counties were :—

County.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Demerara	...	...	...	36	35	71
Berbice	...	...	...	9	6	15
Essequibo	...	...	...	5	7	12
Total	...	...	...	50	48*	98

* Includes 1 birth.

145. The admissions classified as to countries of origin were ;—

Country.				Males.	Females.	Total.
British Guiana	...	...	...	46	40	86
India	...	...	...	...	5	5
Barbados	...	...	...	3	3	6
Grenada	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	...	...	...	50	48	98

146. The number of admissions from the neighbouring West Indian Islands was 7 per cent. of the total admissions. The patients classified under India originally came as immigrants.

147. The contributory factors associated with admissions were :—

Contributory Factors.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Poverty and want	...	13	18	31
Domestic worries	...	13	11	24
Recurrence	...	12	3	15
Adolescence	...	1	5	6
Filaria	...	...	2	2
Epilepsy	...	3	1	4
Religious excitement	...	1	1	2
Congenital	...	3	...	3
Irregular Life	...	...	1	1
Puerperium	...	...	2	2
Leprosy	...	...	1	1
Debility	...	2	...	2
Heredity	...	...	2	2
Not insane	...	2	1*	3
Total	...	50	48	98

* 1 birth.

148. These factors and the numbers under the various headings remain fairly constant. Poverty and want and domestic worries account as usual for over 50 per cent. of the total admissions. Recurrence, as usual, accounts for a fairly large number—over 15 per cent. of the total admissions.

149. The chief types of unsoundness of mind were : Delusional Insanity—24 ; Melancholia—14 ; Mania—8 ; Adolescent Insanity—7 ; Dementia of various forms and Senile Dementia—22.

150. There were 26 discharges (males 13, females 13) as against 36 in 1929, and the total number of patients under treatment at the end of the year was 25 more than at the end of 1929.

151. The total number of recoveries was 26—10 less than in 1929. Out of 50 males and 48 females admitted, 7 males and 5 females were discharged—12·24 per cent. of recoveries as against 9·3 per cent. in 1929.

152. The number of deaths was 47 (26 males and 21 females), as compared with 53 in 1929, and the mortality rate was 5.67% as against 6.4% in 1929.

153. Out of the 98 admissions, 9 died within one year of admission—5 males and 4 females, *i.e.*, 9.18% of the total admissions.

154. The chief diseases treated were Malaria Fever, Influenza, Filariasis, Diarrhoea and Debility, Dysentery, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

155. The principal causes of death were General Debility, Pneumonia, Malaria and Chronic Nephritis.

156. The expenditure for the year was \$74,985.18 as compared with \$79,679.73 in 1929, and the revenue \$2,215.63 as compared with \$2,425.87 in 1929.

157. The per caput cost per diem was 26.5 cents as against 29.54 cents in 1929.

158. The value of inmate labour in such occupations as Baking, Gardening, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Washing, Printing, Carpentering, Woodcutting, etc., was estimated at \$15,014.32 as compared with \$14,954.82 in 1929.

VI.—PRISONS.

159. The general health of the prisoners in the Penal Settlement and in the Georgetown and New Amsterdam Prisons has been good. There was no epidemic disease during the year.

160. Food and diet scales, milk and water supplies were satisfactory.

161. The daily average number of convicts and prisoners was 252.

162. The following Table shows the number of patients treated in prison hospitals during the year :—

Number remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1929	...	...
Number admitted to hospital during the year	...	137
Number discharged from hospital during the year	...	130
Number died in hospital	...	1
Number transferred to public and mental hospitals	...	5
Number remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1930	...	1

163. The principal disease treated in hospitals was Malaria.

164. The number of out-patients treated was 6,013 as against 11,220 in 1929.

165. There were two executions during the year.

VII.—MINING—MAZARUNI DIAMOND FIELDS.

166. The resident medical staff consists of :—

- 1 Senior Dispenser.
- 2 Junior Dispensers.
- 1 Cook.
- 1 Scavenger.
- 1 Mechanic for motor engines.
- 2 Boathands.

167. The hospital of eight beds, with a Dispensary, is situated at the headquarters station at Kamakusa.

168. An outstation dispensary under the charge of a dispenser is maintained at Enachu.

169. Dr. B. N. V. Bailey, Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, paid a visit of inspection of the district on 1st June, 1930. The Senior and Junior Dispensers make routine tours of inspection of the district.

170. The average number of the mining population during the year was 3,050 as against 3,700 in 1929.

171. The general health of the district was, as has been previously reported, not satisfactory. Pneumonia and Bronchitis, Malaria and Venereal diseases were the most prevalent diseases.

172. The rainfall in the district was :—

Inches 126.36 as compared with
Inches 137.56 in 1929.

173. During the year 77 deaths were registered in the district—14 in hospital and 63 elsewhere—as against 54 in 1929. The causes were :—

Malaria	...	...	...	22
Accidents, Drowning, etc.	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia	...	...	...	12
Dysentery and Enteritis	...	...	...	4
Other Causes	...	...	...	24
				—
				77
				—

174. The extension of provision and fruit farming and poultry rearing is tending to an improvement in the health of the settled population in the district. True scurvy is a rare occurrence now though cases of night-blindness are from time to time reported and are probably due to vitamin deficiency. The inspection of tinned and other foodstuffs is regularly undertaken by Government Dispensers stationed in the District and has resulted in an improvement in these commodities.

VIII.—SUGAR ESTATES.

175. The total number of these estates is 32, and of these 26 provide and maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their labour forces and employ their own dispensers and midwives. Of the remaining 6, one estate, Ruimveldt, maintains a dispensary.

176. Practically all the estates and their hospitals were inspected during the year by the Surgeon-General or his Deputy.

177. The general health of labourers was satisfactory and showed improvement over that of 1929.

178. The following Table shows the births and deaths of the 26 estates with hospitals ;—

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ON SUGAR ESTATES.

NAME OF ESTATE.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.		STILL-BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		
	East Indians.	Others.	Total.	East Indians.	Others.	East Indians.	Others.	East Indians.	Others.	Non-resident.
Skeldon	1,637	385	2,022	76	15	5	5	16	7	10
Springlands	471	...	471	17	5	1	...	9	2	6
Port Mourant	5,347	201	5,548	272	8	4	...	72	7	11
Albion	5,260	88	5,348	220	8	13	...	77	2	4
Rosehall	3,585	415	4,000	131	10	8	...	78	7	2
Providence, Berbice	589	87	676	22	2	1	...	14	...	3
Mara	260	109	369	12	6	...	...	5	5	3
Blairmont	1,865	262	2,127	67	5	4	2	64	2	3
Bath	1,601	55	1,656	84	1	6	...	42	1	10
Cane Grove	1,345	149	1,494	44	2	7	2	26	6	1
Enmore	2,245	523	2,768	84	19	7	3	52	11	7
Nonpareil	2,669	396	3,065	84	5	5	1	29	4	4
Lusignan	2,271	411	2,682	86	14	6	1	62	8	11
Mon Repos	679	47	726	28	...	1	...	20	...	3
La Bonne Intention	1,976	64	2,040	69	1	7	...	32	3	...
Vryheid's Lust	1,216	53	1,269	43	10	6	...	24	2	5
Ogle	1,865	403	2,268	84	17	5	1	54	4	...
Diamond	2,607	1,235	3,842	64	13	5	3	26	5	16
Farm	1,176	334	1,510	33	13	3	3	27	5	3
Providence, Demerara	2,363	478	2,841	65	...	7	...	27	...	3
Wales	1,315	418	1,733	29	14	6	1	38	3	17
Versailles	676	36	712	30	11	4	...	11	...	18
Leonora	3,492	326	3,818	86	...	4	...	36	1	2
Uitvlugt	4,180	710	4,890	134	12	7	1	30	3	...
De Kinderen	1,209	323	1,532	58	6	3	...	25	1	12
Hampton Court	803	142	945	32	1	...	2	12	...	4
Total	52,702	7,650	60,352	1,954	198	125	25	908	89	158

179. There were 2,152 births of resident estate population, as against 1,928 in 1929, and the deaths of resident estate population numbered 997 as against 1,048 in 1929.

180. The total number of deaths of the resident estate population, adding to the above totals the number of deaths occurring in public hospitals, was 1,069 as against 1,136 in 1929.

181. Housing conditions on several estates have been improved during the year by the substitution and addition of raised cottage types of dwellings instead of the old-fashioned and undesirable ground floor ten-room ranges.

182. The general economic depression through which the Colony has been passing for some time past and which has so seriously affected the sugar industry is reflected, with the pleasing exception of the large concerns, in a general downward trend in the maintenance and upkeep of estate hospital sanitation and housing.

IX.—ALMS HOUSE.

183. Dr. G. T. G. Boyce assumed duty as Medical Officer on 6th January.

184. Accommodation is provided for 808 inmates—514 males and 294 females.

185. The number of cases admitted to the infirmary wards was 2,181.

186. The deaths numbered 203—129 males and 74 females, the death-rate being 14.72 per cent. of the total number of inmates as compared with 20.01 per cent. in 1929.

187. The chief causes of death were:—Senility, General Debility, Chronic Myocarditis, Chronic Endocarditis and Bright's Disease.

188. The number of minor operations performed was 419—259 males and 160 females.

189. Fifty-eight intravenous injections of tartar-emetic were given, 188 intravenous injections of novarsenobillon, and 13 injections of ametox.

190. The number of inmates remaining in the institution on the 31st December, 1930, was 812—491 males and 321 females—and the chief causes of detention were Senility, Chronic Ulcers, General Debility, Blindness, Hemiplegia and Paralysis.

191. The following Table shows the admissions, deaths, etc., for the last ten years:—

(1) Year.	(2) Total Deaths.	(3) Total persons in Alms House during the year.	(4) Death-rate per cent.	(5) Number of cases of Diarrhoea.	(6) Number of cases of Dysentery.	(7) Number deaths from Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
1921	718	2,815	25.5	655	145	230
1922	655	2,793	23.4	589	91	185
1923	483	2,346	20.5	482	37	122
1924	353	1,783	19.8	291	26	60
1925	430	2,044	21.03	273	31	60
1926	375	1,829	20.5	350	40	74
1927	324	1,591	20.4	224	40	31
1928	338	1,608	21.02	260	53	46
1929	286	1,429	20.01	148	69	38
1930	203	1,379	14.72	54	10	6

GENERAL REMARKS.

192. During the year an effort was made with success to fill vacancies occurring in the nursing staff with trained nurses and the Medical Officer gave a series of lectures to the nurses on Elementary Anatomy and Physiology and the commoner diseases met with in the institution.

X.—ONDERNEEMING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

193. The report of the Medical Officer is published with the report of the Superintendent.

194. The following Table shows the statistical figures for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Daily average number of boys in school ...	143	126	128
Daily average number of boys sick ...	13	8	6
Percentage of sick to daily average number of boys ...	9	7	4
Percentage of ancylostome infection during the year ...	8	3	2

195. 186 boys were treated in the infirmary during the year. Of these, 2 died ; one being a chronic case of major epilepsy ; the other who suffered from valvular heart disease died during a heart attack.

196. There were 31 admissions into the school during the year. These boys, in accordance with custom, were examined for Ancylostomiasis and for Filariasis. Six boys were found infected with A.D., 2 with *Filaria bancrofti*. Three of these boys were treated for malaria, the onset of the disease coming 21 days after admission in the case of one, 27 days in the case of the second, and 8 months in the case of the third.

197. Fourteen boys were treated for malaria, of these 11 had one attack, 3 had two attacks.

198. Eleven boys were circumcised at the Public Hospital, Suddie ; 6 other boys were treated at the Suddie Hospital for various complaints.

199. Sixteen cases of abscess were treated surgically. 125 boys were inoculated with T.A.B. vaccine, 19 boys with small-pox vaccine, (all successful), and 12 boys received a prophylactic dose of anti-tetanic serum.

200. The general health of the boys shewed a marked improvement on that of the previous two years, and there was no epidemic disease.

XI.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

201. The report of the British Guiana Infant Welfare and Maternity League founded in 1914 is published separately and may be had on application to the Secretary.

202. The Government grants the League annually, as a subvention, a sum of \$12,062, which is allocated as follows :—

For Midwives (Subsidies) ...	\$ 8,616	
For General Purposes ...	2,846	
For Inspector of Midwives ...	600	\$12,062

203. There are maternity wards in each of the five principal hospitals of Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Suddie, Mabaruma and Bartica.

204. The accommodation in these hospitals and the maternity returns for the year are as follows :—

	Number of Beds.	Deliveries.	Deaths (Maternal).	No. of Births.	No. of Still-births.
Public Hospital, Georgetown ...	26	764	25	673	101
do. New Amsterdam ...	8	169	5	150	19
do. Suddie ...	6	125	8	105	20
do. Mabaruma ...	1	25	...	21	4
do. Bartica ...	2	7	...	6	1

205. The total number of births registered in the Georgetown Registration District and in the City of Georgetown was 1,856 and 1,638 respectively. Of this number 673 occurred in the Public Hospital, Georgetown.

206. In the country districts there are employed under the auspices of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League, supported principally by Government subsidies, 44 Midwives and four Health Visitors.

207. Below is a statement of maternity work undertaken by the League midwives during the year:—

No. of cases undertaken	...	2,665
No. of infants' deaths	...	104
No. of still-births	...	115
No. of mothers' deaths	...	17

208. Infant and ante-natal clinics have been regularly conducted by Government Medical Officers in 56 centres as follows:—

Clinic Centre.	Government Medical Officer.	No. Clinics.	No. ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS.		No. of Infants treated.	No. Attendances Expectant Mothers.	No. Treated.	
			Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.				
Kitty	Dr. Q. B. deFreitas	24	474	64	220	2	2	
Plaisance	do.	10	249	9	41	4	1	
Beterverwagting	do.	23	658	103	150	25	20	
Buxton	do.	26	1,008	191	238	31	29	
Pln. Lusignan	do.	12	175	...	5	161	5	
Golden Grove	Dr. J. E. R. Ramdeholl	24	394	150	147	1	1	
Paradise	do.	10	114	23	44	...	...	
Victoria	do.	12	181	68	82	2	2	
Ann's Grove	do.	12	137	11	43	...	...	
Unity	do.	10	117	17	48	...	...	
Mahaica	do.	12	174	83	95	...	...	
Supply	do.	12	84	55	59	2	...	
Rosignol	Dr. R. S. Miller	22	126	...	19	...	...	
No. 8 Village	do.	22	136	...	25	...	...	
Fort Wellington	do.	22	106	...	11	...	...	
No. 28 Village	do.	20	71	...	10	...	...	
New Amsterdam	Dr. J. E. Chow	99	728	9	230	415	124	
Adelphi	do.	10	83	35	27	10	4	
New Forest	do.	10	50	36	26	...	...	
Sheet Anchor	do.	11	127	25	25	...	...	
Pln. Friends	do.	8	42	10	16	...	...	
Edinburgh Village	do.	11	61	26	19	...	...	
Sandvoort	do.	10	90	26	41	2	...	
Fyrish	Dr. L. R. Sharples	7	104	7	4	...	...	
Rose Hall	do.	11	296	3	37	12	...	
Auchlyne	do.	11	322	120	125	54	29	
Limlair	do.	11	335	5	35	41	10	
Nos. 64-71 Villages (3)	Dr. D. J. Taitt	27	161	79	85	17	2	
No. 78 Village & Crabwood Creek	do.	15	119	42	30	3	1	
Mara	Dr. V. V. H. Hoakai	10	68	16	20	3	1	
La Peritence	Dr. O. M. Francis	10	321	4	...	46	1	
Agricola	do.	23	264	11	83	7	...	
Grove	do.	25	106	6	47	...	...	
Pouderoyen	Dr. J. Nedd	13	42	12	15	...	...	
Bagotville	do.	13	98	2	23	1	...	
No. 1 Canal Polder	do.	12	33	8	15	...	...	
Den Amstel	Dr. R. N. Cozier	20	98	12	30	5	5	
Windsor Forest	do.	13	82	2	17	...	...	
Anna Catherina	do.	26	319	147	78	...	...	
Leguan	do.	2	...	...	...	4	4	
Marionville	Dispenser Khan	23	413	49	83	5	...	
Zeelandia	do.	22	189	43	39	...	...	
Aurora	Dr. J. Glavina	24	243	84	137	37	10	
Supenaam	do.	22	82	41	20	10	2	
Riverstown	do.	26	288	88	181	24	16	
Suddie	do.	26	210	68	117	18	14	
Queenstown	Dr. G. Kerry	12	90	4	36	6	2	
Henrietta	do.	11	77	1	43	...	...	
Danielstown	do.	11	75	1	32	2	...	
Charity	do.	21	64	5	14	...	...	
Bartica	Dr. C. R. Subryan	24	340	81	130	11	9	
Moruca	Dispenser Trotman	25	284	285	143	55	2	
Morawhanna	Dr. W. W. Besson	11	75	40	52	...	...	
			939	10,583	2,208	3,292	1,016	296

XII.—HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

209. This report refers to the Colony in general excluding the Municipal areas of Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Staff.

210. The authorised staff of the Department in 1930 was as follows:—

(i.) *Headquarter Staff*—

Government Medical Officer of Health, R. O. Sibley, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H. D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, B. N. V. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).

Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, vacant throughout the year.

Head Clerk (Fifth Class)	...	C. A. Lashley.
Second Clerk (Sixth Class)	...	Miss E. Lewis.
Third Clerk (Clerical Assistant)	...	Miss O. Dempster.

(January to May) ; Miss I. Clarke (June to December).

In addition, there are two disinfecting assistants, who also act as photographers, draughtsmen and messengers, and carry out duties in connection with experimental work.

(ii.) *Sanitary Staff*—

Sanitary Inspectors—Class I.

County of Berbice—F. J. July (Member, Royal Sanitary Institute).

County of Demerara—(Acting) H. A. Moonsammy (Member, Royal Sanitary Institute).

County of Essequibo—Vacant—Supervised by Acting County Sanitary Inspector, Demerara.

Three Class II. and nine Class III. Sanitary Inspectors who hold the Local and the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificates, and thirteen Class III. Sanitary Inspectors who hold only the Local Certificate in Hygiene and Sanitation.

Leave of Absence and Retirement.

211. Dr. B. N. V. Bailey returned to the Colony following 10 months leave of absence on study leave, in February.

212. Dr. R. O. Sibley left the Colony on leave of absence prior to retirement on 22nd September. From that date to the close of the year Dr. B. N. V. Bailey, Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, acted as Government Medical Officer of Health.

213. Mr. W. H. J. Welchman, Sanitary Inspector, Class II., was granted 2 months and 18 days leave at the expiration of which he was retired from the service having reached the age limit.

2.—ORDINANCES.

214. No new Ordinances were passed during the year.

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

215. The notifiable diseases are Small-pox, Alastrim, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Bubonic Plague, Tuberculosis (all forms), Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Chicken-pox and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the last mentioned being added to the list in November.

216. No cases of Small-pox, Alastrim, Yellow Fever, Cholera or Plague occurred during the year.

217. The total number of cases notified of the remaining diseases for the whole Colony was 692 as compared with 510 in 1929. The deaths registered as due to the same diseases were 366 as against 330 in the previous year.

218. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of and deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms), Enteric Fever and Diphtheria, together with an increase in the number of cases of Chicken-pox, compared with the previous year. Five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

(i.) *Tuberculosis (all forms)*—

219. The British Guiana Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis continued its activities as in former years. These activities take the form of (1) Dispensary examination and treatment by Honorary Visiting Physicians; (2) Sanatorium treatment for incipient and convalescent cases, under the supervision of a District Government Medical Officer; and (3) Visiting and advising patients, and the bringing of contacts to the Dispensaries, by Health Visitors. Supplies of milk are also distributed to necessitous patients.

220. The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Committee is published separately, and may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

221. The Government Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health continued to serve as Visiting Physicians.

222. Below is a Table showing the cases notified and deaths registered in the City of Georgetown, the remainder of the Colony and the Colony as a whole, for the past ten years. These are compared with the cases and deaths of In-Patients of the Public Hospitals, the average ten year case mortality also being given:—

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS REGISTERED.

	City of Georgetown.		Remainder of Colony.		Whole Colony.		Public Hospitals In-Patients.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1921 ...	147	135	224	317	371	452	307	96
1922 ...	176	121	279	266	455	387	327	108
1923 ...	161	120	298	274	459	394	350	127
1924 ...	184	101	259	243	453	344	290	121
1925 ...	162	95	263	254	425	349	385	141
1926 ...	124	190	195	226	319	326	371	133
1927 ...	116	93	173	252	289	345	388	139
1928 ...	102	76	190	225	292	301	357	122
1929 ...	97 ✓	61 ✓	230 ✓	215 ✓	327 ✓	276 ✓	368 ✓	127 ✓
1930 ...	122 ✓	85 ✓	209 ✓	217 ✓	331 ✓	302 ✓	383 ✓	143 ✓
Totals ...	1,391	987	2 330	2,489	3,721	3,476	3,526	1,257
Average (10 year) Case Mortality.	70.5%		106.9%		93.5%		35.6%	

223. The case mortality figures are interesting in that they reveal marked differences as regards Hospital, Georgetown, and Remainder of the Colony patients. These differences are undoubtedly due largely to hesitation on the part of practitioners in assigning the term "Pulmonary Tuberculosis" to their cases, though the custom of not calling in the doctor until the last stages of the disease are reached also obtains. The case mortality figures for Hospitals probably approach most closely the true figures.

(ii.) *Enteric Fever*—

224. Whilst the moderate incidence of Typhoid Fever reflects satisfactorily on the general sanitary conditions prevailing in the Colony, local centres of this disease

continue to provide the majority of the cases and deaths. Thus, from the East Bank of the Demerara River, both on Sugar Estates and in Villages, some fifteen to twenty per cent. of the total notifications are reported.

225. Below is a Table showing the cases notified and deaths registered in the City of Georgetown, the remainder of the Colony and the Colony as a whole, for the past ten years. These are compared with the cases and deaths of In-Patients of the Public Hospitals, the average ten year case mortality also being given :—

ENTERIC FEVER.

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS REGISTERED.

			City of Georgetown.		Remainder of Colony.		Whole Colony.		Public Hospitals In-Patients.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1921	...	...	221	55	275	63	496	118	288	72
1922	...	...	135	29	305	63	440	92	281	63
1923	...	...	168	40	296	77	464	117	292	89
1924	...	...	158	32	255	57	413	89	229	56
1925	...	...	80	16	234	63	314	79	148	49
1926	...	...	103	16	297	86	406	102	235	58
1927	...	...	67	16	196	74	263	90	143	49
1928	...	...	55	14	169	44	224	58	114	31
1929	...	...	43	11	157	33	200	44	91	24
1930	...	...	24	7	220	46	244	53	124	29
Totals	...	...	1,054	236	2,404	606	3,458	842	1,945	511
Average (10 year) Case Mortality.			22.9%		25.2%		24.3%		26.3%	

226. The figures reveal a distinct decline in the number of cases over the decade, and this is noticeable more especially in the case of Georgetown.

(iii.) *Diphtheria*—

227. This disease is not very prevalent in the Colony, though cases are often severe when they do occur. Cases tend to occur sporadically rather than in localised epidemic form, and most numerous in the first quarter of the year.

228. Below is a Table showing the cases notified and deaths registered in the City of Georgetown, the remainder of the Colony and the Colony as a whole, for the past ten years. These are compared with the cases and deaths of In-Patients of the Public Hospitals, the average ten year case mortality also being given :—

DIPHTHERIA.

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS REGISTERED.

			City of Georgetown.		Remainder of Colony.		Whole Colony.		Public Hospitals In-Patients.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1921	...	...	14	1	8	6	22	7	13	5
1922	...	...	14	3	13	4	27	7	25	7
1923	...	...	10	4	20	2	30	6	30	6
1924	...	...	9	2	5	...	14	2	14	2
1925	...	...	47	7	14	6	61	13	29	8
1926	...	...	28	8	7	...	35	8	22	2
1927	...	...	13	2	17	13	30	15	21	11
1928	...	...	21	9	14	11	35	20	16	9
1929	...	...	18	4	8	6	26	10	15	6
1930	...	...	18	4	20	7	38	11	21	7
Totals	...	...	192	44	126	55	318	99	206	63
Average (10 year) Case Mortality.			22.9%		43.6%		31.1%		30.6%	

(iv.) *Chicken-pox*—

229. This is a comparatively mild disease in this Colony, only two deaths being recorded in the last decade, out of 637 cases.

230. Below is a Table showing the cases notified and deaths registered in the City of Georgetown, the remainder of the Colony and the Colony as a whole, for the past ten years. These are compared with the cases and deaths of In-Patients of the Public Hospitals, the average ten year case mortality also being given :—

CHICKEN-POX. CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS REGISTERED.									
		City of Georgetown.		Remainder of Colony.		Whole Colony.		Public Hospitals In-Patients.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1921	...	12	...	7	...	19	...	13	...
1922	...	25	...	43	...	68	...	17	...
1923	...	8	...	21	...	29	...	7	...
1924	...	23	1	77	...	100	1	8	1
1925	...	72	...	24	...	96	...	31	...
1926	...	29	...	90	...	119	...	18	...
1927	...	14	...	17	...	31	...	5	...
1928	...	7	1	44	...	51	1	11	...
1929	...	9	...	41	...	50	...	14	...
1930	...	25	...	49	...	74	...	22	...
Totals		224	2	413	...	637	2	146	1
Average (10 year) Case Mortality.		0.9%		0.0%		0.3%		0.7%	

4.—GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

231. The usual tables showing in detail the work of the District Sanitary Inspectors are appended.

232. Of specified sanitary improvements carried out there were 47,421. Cases taken to Court numbered 600 ; of these 34 were withdrawn, the number of convictions obtained being 563.

(i.) *Latrine Erection*—

233. Stress was laid throughout the year on the continuance of the policy of the erection of dry pit latrines in Village, Country and Rural districts.

234. A description of this type was given in the Annual Report for last year, and need not here be repeated. The total number of these latrines erected during the course of the year under review, under the supervision of twenty-two District Sanitary Inspectors, was as follows :—

In Village Districts	...	1,498
In Country Districts	...	734
In Rural Sanitary Districts	...	1,039
Total...	...	3,271

235. These latrines are found to work very satisfactorily, the pits lasting from 3-6 years, according to the number using them and the nature of the soil. When full they are covered over without emptying, the superstructure being re-erected over a newly dug pit.

(ii.) *Lot Inspection*—

236. This is a regular daily feature of the activities of District Sanitary Inspectors, each portion of their district being worked systematically. Special attention is paid to the screening of water receptacles, the cutting down of bush and long grass, the disposal of rubbish, and the prevention of mosquito-breeding by cleaning and regrading interlot drains and levelling the surface of the ground.

(iii.) *Food Inspection and Sampling*—

237. Shops are regularly visited and foodstuffs inspected. Table IV. shows that of 195,031 samples so examined, 1,051 were condemned as unfit for use as human food.

238. Milk vendors are rounded up at intervals in the different Districts and samples taken for examination by the Government Analyst. Out of 1,285 samples so taken, 136 were found to be adulterated.

239. Ante-and post-mortem examination is carried out by all Sanitary Inspectors in Districts both where there are slaughter-houses, and wherever slaughtering occurs.

(iv.) *Buildings*—

240. The existing law in relation to the laying out of land for building purposes is cumbrous and complicated, and in practice difficult to enforce. It is hoped to remedy this on the introduction of a new Public Health Ordinance. An endeavour is made, however, to restrict buildings to land that is properly paled out and drained. In this connection the position is similar with respect to building applications on the front lands of Sugar Estates.

241. Estate Authorities in general grant the land freely to those of their labourers desirous of erecting dwelling-houses. In the majority of instances this land is quite unfit for building purposes, being low-lying and given to swamping.

242. The building by-laws, though deficient in regard to some minor matters are strictly enforced.

(v.) *Water Supply*—

243. Rain water, stored in vats, tanks, drums or barrels, being the main supply in village and country districts, the necessity for adequate screening from mosquito breeding is recognised and enforced.

244. Open fresh water trenches constitute the chief source of supply in many country and most rural districts, though this is often supplemented with stored rain water for drinking and domestic purposes. These trenches carry creek water admixed with rain, and are liable to be contaminated. Little or no attempt is made to screen off the approach of cattle, pigs or ducks.

245. In addition, at various centres along the coastlands, the supply from Artesian Wells is available. This water is exceptionally pure and the inhabitants are gradually realising the advantages of this supply over others, and if the policy of pipe distribution is extended, considerable further improvement would result. There are still many populous areas where there are no wells, and it is unfortunate that some of the newly laid down wells have ceased to function, or function only with diminished flow, due to corrosion of the strainers.

(vi.) *Disinfection*—

246. On the receipt of the notification form from the District Medical Officer of any of the notifiable diseases (with the exception of Ophthalmia Neonatorum) the Sanitary Inspector of the District concerned is immediately informed by telegram, and measures for the disinfection of the premises are promptly carried out.

(vii.) *Vaccination*—

247. Public Vaccinators appointed in various parts of the Colony continued to vaccinate cases brought to them. Vaccination Officers are appointed for this purpose. The following Table shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year 1930, together with that for the two previous years :—

		1928.	1929.	1930.
Total Vaccinations	...	6,668	6,500	4,864
Total verified successful	...	5,911	5,824	4,777
Per cent. verified successful	...	88.6	89.6	98.2

5.—SPECIAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(i.) *Anti-malarial Measures—*

248.—(a.) The programme of bonification of the Thomas Lands to the north and east of Georgetown was continued throughout the year although further reduction in the sum of money allotted to this work has necessarily resulted in a smaller portion being completed.

The work takes the form of cleaning and regrading of necessary drains and the filling in of superfluous ones, the clearing of bush and long grass, and the ploughing, levelling and grading off of the land.

A gang of prisoners, varying in number from ten to twenty, is available, together with a few paid labourers as funds permit.

(b.) Bushing and clearing of the foreshores, public land and other open spaces belonging to Government or Local Authorities is financially assisted and supervised in different parts of the Colony. This is largely temporary work, the policy of the Department being to replace it with permanent work whenever possible.

(c.) The special measures commenced in 1929 at H.M.P.S., were continued until June of the year under review, an appreciable portion of the land being effectively made free from mosquito breeding. Much, however, still required treatment, and the Settlement remained a fever centre.

(ii.) *Model Dry Pit Latrines—*

249. The policy of erecting the departmental type of dry pit latrines in Police Stations, Schools, etc., was continued. Progress is necessarily slow. In the case of schools five-roomed latrines are generally erected, two rooms each for boys and girls respectively, with a central room for teachers, the names being painted on the doors, which are fitted with padlocks.

(iii.) *Sanitation in Diamond Fields—*

250. The assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, under instructions from the Surgeon General, made a special tour of the Mazaruni Diamond Fields partly for the purpose of reviewing health and sanitary conditions obtaining in the various centres of activity and at the numerous temporary logies used as overnight camps while en route to the fields.

(iv.) *Pure Water Supply Conference—*

251. A Conference was convened by the Government Medical Officer of Health under the Chairmanship of the Surgeon-General to consider the future control of Artesian Wells in the Colony after completion of construction and effective working of the wells by the Authorities in charge of the Pure Water Supply Scheme. Especial stress was laid on the need for the minor sanitary control of the area of land enclosing the well. The recommendations of the members were submitted to Government.

(v.) *Malaria and Hookworm Investigation, Bush Lot, Essequibo—*

252. Opportunity was taken to examine the blood and stools of a number of residents recently installed under the Government Bush Lot Settlement Scheme in the County of Essequibo.

253. Of 39 blood films made (thin films, stained Leishman) only one showed the presence of Benign Tertian parasites.

254. Of 249 stools examined on one occasion by direct smear in saline—

26, or 10.4% showed the presence of Ancylostome Eggs.

53, or 21.3% showed the presence of Ascaris Eggs.

5 showed the presence of Trichuris and other Eggs.

11 of the above were double infections.

(vi.) *Malaria and Hookworm Investigation, Lodge Village—*

255. A special survey of Lodge Village was made for the purpose of investigating the incidence of malaria in relation to the parasite rates and anopheline breeding rates ; and these in relation to housing, bush (shade) and water surface areas.

256. In view of the erection of the departmental type of dry pit latrines having been satisfactorily accomplished in most of the lots of the village it was decided also to collect stool specimens for examination as to the incidence of ancylostome infection.

257. Unfortunately the retirement of the Government Medical Officer of Health towards the close of the same month necessitated the curtailment of much of the work.

258. From a population of about a thousand persons, 325 blood films were made (thin films, stained Leishman) and examined for malarial parasites. Of these only 8 (2.5%) were positive to Benign Tertian parasites, and 2 (.61%) to the quartan parasite.

259. The white cell count was ascertained from twenty-nine unselected films, two hundred being counted in each case, with the following results :—

Polymorphs...	...	...	38.0 per cent.
Small lymphocytes	...	...	23.2 " "
Large lymphocytes	...	...	19.0 " "
Mononuclears	...	...	11.9 " "
Eosinophils ...	...	...	7.9 " "

260. Of the 325 stools examined (one specimen only per person, by direct smear in saline and iodine) the following results were obtained :—

- 2 showed infection with Ancylostome Eggs.
- 10 showed infection with Trichuris trichiura Eggs.
- 5 showed infection with Ascaris Eggs.
- 2 showed double infection with Ancylostome and Trichuris trichiura Eggs.

261. While no hookworm rate had been determined for this village prior to the erection of the latrines, that of an adjoining village (Kitty) had been ascertained, before latrine erection in 1927, to be in the neighbourhood of 35 per cent.

(vii.) *Education and Propaganda—*

262.—(a.) A course of lectures in connection with the Royal Sanitary Institute's examination for Sanitary Inspectors' and Women Health Visitors' Certificates was given, the examination being held later in the year. A number of District Sanitary Inspectors was permitted to attend the lectures as a refresher course.

(b.) The Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health continued to give weekly Hygiene lectures to student teachers at the Teachers' Training Centre of the Education Department.

(c.) A Health Section was arranged at an Exhibition held in the Promenade Gardens, Georgetown, in September, the demonstration being grouped under the following subjects :—Maternity and Child Welfare ; Insect parasites ; Anti-malarial measures ; Pure Water Supplies ; Pure Food, and the Vitamin-containing food-stuffs ; General sanitation, including Sanitary Appliances.

263. The chief engineer of the Municipal Sewerage and Water Commissioners, Mr. I. M. E. Aitken, also arranged a model demonstration of his sedimentation and filtration plant for the clarification of Lamaha (creek) water ; the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Georgetown supplied a number of health posters ; and Dr. F. G. Rose contributed illustrative posters of the varying phases of Leprosy.

(viii.) *Trades and Industries*—

264.—(a.) *Aerated Water Factories*.—Further endeavours were made to ensure that the water supply to these factories was adequate and potable. The piping of surplus Artesian Well water was encouraged. Two were so connected during the year. While strict enforcement of existing by-laws was maintained, further clauses will be necessary in a new Health Ordinance to prevent these factories being erected in intimate association with dwelling-houses and dwelling-rooms.

(b.) *Rice Mills*.—Here again stricter legal provisions are required. In the meanwhile permission to erect mills has not been recommended to the Local Government Board unless adequate facilities are provided for good water for steeping the rice, etc.

Occasional nuisances have arisen from the rice dust blowing into neighbouring dwelling-houses and consequent injury to the eyes of the occupants, especially infants. These have been dealt with. Further by-laws will include greater control of lees water from these mills.

(c.) *Bakeries and Provision Shops*.—More extensive by-laws are urgently needed to control these, especially in regard to general cleanliness and proximity to dwellings.

(d.) *Miscellaneous*.—Legal powers are also required in respect to offensive trades, barbers' shops, rumshops, cook shops, "poor man" shops and similar callings. Inadequate control exists also in respect to roadside selling, especially concerning fresh meat and fish. The selling of pastry and sweetmeats in uncovered receptacles along the roadside is strictly prohibited.

(e.) *Markets and Slaughter-houses*.—Lack of funds has precluded the continuance of the policy of financially assisting Village Authorities in the erection of these for the past three years, but more are really required in many districts to combat the promiscuous roadside selling which exists. The by-laws are also insufficient for their sanitary control.

(ix.) *New Public Health Ordinance*—

265. The drafting of a new bill to bring the public health laws of the Colony up to modern requirements and to dissociate hygiene and sanitation from administrative procedure under the Local Government Ordinance, was commenced in the last quarter of the year.

6.—LABORATORY WORK.

266. Owing to staff shortage the examination of water specimens and other work did not commence until the return from leave of the Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health in March. Mr. H. A. Moonsawmy, who assisted him in 1929, having been appointed to act as County Sanitary Inspector for Demerara, Class III. Sanitary Inspector Mr. S. D. Singh, was appointed in his place. Mr. Singh had recently received six months' training in the Government Bacteriological Department under the charge and through the kindness of Dr. G. H. Steven, Government Bacteriologist.

267. From September, the Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health was appointed to act as Government Medical Officer of Health following the retirement of Dr. R. O. Sibley ; thus again material interruption to routine investigations resulted.

(i.) *Water Analysis*—

268. The same technique as outlined in the Annual Report for last year was employed. For the purpose of obtaining an end point in the fermentation of MacConkey broth, tubes were added carrying the dilutions down to 1/1000 of a cubic centimetre, *B. coli* being found present in not a few instances in such small

quantities of the specimens analysed. An economy in medium also resulted, it being found unnecessary to plant tubes in such cases in more than 10 c.c. of the double strength. With Artesian Well water, on the other hand, tubes containing from 250 c.c. down to 5 c.c. or 1 c.c. were generally employed. For rain water stored in vats 25 c.c. to 1/10 c.c. was found sufficient.

269. While the primary object of determining whether a sample of water was drinkable or not was kept to the fore, it was quickly found that much useful work could be done in determining what were the predominant organisms of the Coliform group present in the various sources of water. It was known from previous tests undertaken in the Colony that the *B. aerogenes* was commonly found in Lamaha water (creek water brought from the Lamaha conservancy and supplied to Georgetown in pipes), but that opinions differed as to the presence of *B. coli*. Further, *B. coli communis* was generally assumed to be the contaminating organism in rain water stored in vats.

270. As given in further detail below, not only were *B. coli* organisms found in some of the samples of Lamaha water, but one or other of the *B. coli* communior group appeared to be the common coliform bacillus in rain water. The necessity for further corroborative sugar fermentation and other special tests was realised, and it was decided to include in the following year Adonite, Inosite and Salicin to the usual sugars, together with the Voges-Proskauer and methyl red tests.

271. Twenty-one samples in all were analysed in the time available, three of which were from Artesian Wells, six from Lamaha water, nine from rain water stored in vats and three from drainage trench water.

ARTESIAN WELL WATER.

272. The first 2 tests were taken from the same well to which was attached a small wooden reservoir whence the water was drawn by tap. In both cases coliform organisms were found to be present, on one occasion in 1 c.c. and on the other in 5 c.c. of the water. This was undoubtedly caused by contamination of the wooden reservoir. With regard to the third specimen taken from another well, organisms of the *B. coli* communior group were found to be present in 100 c.c. and absent in 50.

CREEK WATER.

273. As mentioned in the 1929 Annual Report, irregularity was again shown in the carbohydrate readings in the case of this water. In all cases, however, lactose-fermenting organisms were indicated. Of the 6 tests done, *B. aerogenes* was found in 3 of the specimens and *B. coli* communior in the remaining 3. The red colour produced (Andrade's indicator) was invariably irregular and would suggest association with the natural acidity of creek water, a pH of 6 or even 5 being not infrequently recorded. This probably varies considerably in the wet and the dry seasons. In no case was *B. coli communis* isolated (Dulcitate AG. Saccharose negative) from creek water. It would seem only natural that such water, though out of the range on the whole of habitations, during its many miles of transit from the conservancy should become contaminated being exposed throughout its entire length to the dust of the atmosphere, to the passage of birds, and to its receiving a large amount of surface drainage.

274. In every case coliform organisms were found to be present in 1 c.c. of the water analysed.

275. A greenish black deposit was frequently noted in the tubes when analysing this water.

RAIN WATER.

276. With one exception a member of the *B. coli* communior group was isolated from all the tests. In the case of the exception where *B. aerogenes* was found it is not improbable that creek water had been added to the vat as a mild drought had

been present for some time, and it is a common practice when rain water becomes a scarcity to replenish vats with creek water.

277. In most cases at least three successive sub-cultures were made before the sugars were planted. In several of these still further sub-cultures were made to ensure purity of the growth, but in no case was the *B. coli communis* isolated.

278. Of the 9 analyses made, 7 went out to 1/10 of a c.c., the remaining 2 showing coliform organisms in 1/1000 of a c.c. It was noted that rain water gave a worse reading following a shower of rain, as might be expected, the dust from the previously dry roof being added to the washings.

TRENCH WATER.

279. Of the 3 tests carried out, the readings successively were—coliform organisms present in 1 c.c. (Communion group), .1 c.c. (*B. aerogenes*), and .001 c.c. (Communion group). In the 3 tests the saccharose reading was weak in both acid and gas production.

280. Trench water is partly creek water and partly rain water. Until many more of these tests have been carried out, special attention being paid to the season of the year, it will be impossible to come to any definite conclusion as to the relative and comparative value of the several coliform organisms isolated.

281. In no single case was *B. coli communis* definitely isolated. Glucose, lactose, mannite, dulcitol and saccharose were all fermented, indicating one of the saccharolytic Communion group of organisms. This was only supplemented in the last 8 tests by the addition of the Indol reaction in every case of which it was either positive or plus-minus.

282. Of the tests for creek water, three were carried out in relation to the purification plant erected in the Georgetown Water Works under the charge of the Chief Engineer who requested the Department to test the water following sedimentation by alum and sodium aluminate, and after simple filtration.

283. The first reading was that of ordinary creek water conveyed in pipes. *B. coli communis* was found present in 1 c.c.

284. The second reading taken after sedimentation, indicated the presence of *B. aerogenes* in 1 c.c. of water.

285. In the third reading, after crude filtration, *B. coli communis* was again isolated, also in 1 c.c. The filtration adopted, however, was primarily a chemical one for removing remaining flocculent matter.

(ii.) *Purification of Water with Catadyn Pellets—*

286. Simple experiments were carried out on the request of a City firm in relation to the use of Catadyn Pellets and the purification of water intended for manufacture into aerated soda water. The available sample was too small for conclusive results, but from an uncountable reading at the commencement no growth resulted after the required standing time as given by the producers.

(iii.) *Entomology—*

287. The collection of various species of mosquitoes, bugs, fleas, lice and other parasites was commenced towards the close of the year with a view to forming a suitable museum for teaching purposes. The preparation of paraffin sections of mosquitoes was also initiated.

B. N. V. BAILEY,
Acting Government Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

Inspections of lots.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed.	Struck out.	Amount of fines.
121,617	14,721	432	407	1	24	...	\$421.50

TABLE II.

Lots weeded.	Drains weeded.	Drains dug.	Trenches cleaned.	Ponds cleaned.	Water Receptacles screened.
10,490	7,414	1,229	616	862	1,133

TABLE III.

Latrines erected.	Latrines removed and re-erected.	Latrines repaired.	Latrines limewashed.	Cesspits emptied.	Cesspits oiled.
2,456	1,306	1,924	2,482	730	14,797

TABLE IV.

	1929.	1930.
Inspection of provision shops ...	10,766	8,774
Provision shops cleaned by order ...	1,897	1,036
Provision shops certified ...	64	9
Inspection of bakeries ...	2,108	1,601
Bakeries cleaned by order ...	428	179
Bakeries certified ...	12	4
Samples of foodstuffs examined ...	223,056	195,031
Samples of foodstuffs condemned ...	1,181	1,051
Inspection of butcheries ...	3,135	2,701
Carcases inspected ...	5,033	5,023

TABLE V.

Milk Licensing, Inspection of Cowpens, etc.	1929.	1930.
Cattle pens certified as sources of milk supply...	571	437
Licences issued for the sale of milk ...	841	722
Persons medically examined as to fitness for handling milk or milk vessels.	623	639
Persons prosecuted for selling milk unlawfully ...	49	67
Persons prosecuted for adulterating milk ...	69	126
Inspection of cattle pens ...	8,869	7,586
Cattle pens cleaned by order ...	644	671

TABLE VI.

RESULTS OF MILK SAMPLING—				
Samples taken	...	...	1,293	1,285
Samples genuine	...	...	1,224	1,149
Samples adulterated	...	...	69	136
Amount of fines	...	...	\$ 881 80	\$ 1,582 50

TABLE VII.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATED MILK SAMPLES—				
East Coast, Demerara	...	...	4.0%	9.1%
West Coast, Demerara	...	...	5.6%	18.9%
East Bank, Demerara	...	...	4.8%	8.9%
West Bank, Demerara	...	...	3.3%	8.1%

XIII.—PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

288. The Surgeon-General is Quarantine Authority for the Colony.

289. The Staff is as follows :—

Health Officer	...	...	R. O. Sibley, M.D., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Deputy Health Officers	...	...	B. N. V. Bailey, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), The Government Medical Officers attached to the Public Hospital. Georgetown.
Port Sanitary Officer	...	...	J. H. Matthews (Local Certificate in Hygiene and Sanitation).
Engineer	...	...	W. E. Spooner.
Caretaker, Quarantine Station	...	...	G. Reid.

290. During the year the duties of the Port Health Officers were performed by Dr. R. O. Sibley to the end of February, by Dr. R. O. Sibley and Dr. B. N. V. Bailey to the 9th of September, and by Dr. B. N. V. Bailey to the end of the year; and in their absence by Government Medical Officers from the Public Hospital, Georgetown.

291. Quarantine was maintained during the year as follows :—

- (a.) Permanently against all Central and South American Ports (except British, French and Dutch) for Yellow Fever, Plague, Small-pox and Cholera ;
- (b.) At different times and for varying periods against Colon, Hayti, Cuba, Tampa (Florida, U.S.A.) and Guatemala for Smallpox ; St. Martin's and St. Bart's for Alastrim and the Azores, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo for Plague.

292. *Vessels visited by the Port Health Officer.*—During the year 108 vessels were visited by the Port Health Officer under the Quarantine Ordinance tabulated as under with fees chargeable in each case :—

Month.	Gratis.	\$4.	\$6.50.	\$9.	\$2. (Revisit.)
January ...	...	12	...	...	...
February ...	1	8	1	...	...
March ...	...	8	3	...	...
April ...	1	12	...	...	...
May ...	...	8	...	...	...
June ...	1	8	1	...	...
July ...	...	6	...	...	...
August ...	...	7	...	...	...
September ...	...	6	1	1	...
October ...	...	8	...	1	...
November ...	...	9	1	...	...
December ...	...	4	...	...	...
Total—108	3	96	7	2	...

293. Passengers were placed under surveillance by the Port Health Officer as follows :—

For Small-pox	...	...	4
For Cholera ...	...	...	Nil.
For Plague ...	...	...	Nil.
For Yellow Fever	...	...	Nil.

294. On one occasion a steamer arrived without a Bill of Health. The attention of the Agents was called to this irregularity.

295. On one occasion a Ship's Captain allowed the Bill of Health to be taken away at another Port and therefore the Bill of Health was not available for reference. In this case the Bill of Health which was given at Puerto Cabello was taken away at La Guiara, another Quarantinable Port.

296. Vessels consigned to the Demerara Bauxite Company, Mackenzie, Demerara River, with crews placed under surveillance by the Port Health Officer were allowed to proceed to their destination. In each case the Medical Officer of the Bauxite Company was instructed to keep all members of the crew of each vessel under surveillance until the Quarantine period had expired and to report at the expiration of the period.

297. During the year three passengers arriving in the Colony from Quarantinable ports were vaccinated.

VESSELS VISITED BY THE PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

298. The total number of vessels visited was as under :—

<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>	
Ocean Steamers ...	158	Schooners ...	76
Coasting Steamers	52	Other Craft ...	28
	210		104

299. The total number of visits paid to vessels, was as follows ;—

<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>	
Ocean Steamers ...	446	Schooners ...	619
Coasting Steamers ...	749	Other Craft ...	126
	1,195		745

300. The above visits include routine inspection of Government Steamers.

NOTICES SERVED ON MASTERS OF VESSELS LYING IN PORT.

301. During the year no written notices were served on Masters of Vessels by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Nuisances occurring on board vessels were abated according to verbal instructions issued.

VESSELS FUMIGATED AND DISINFECTED BY THE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

302. One vessel was fumigated with Sulphur gas during the year.

303. Plague precautions were enforced on seventy-three (73) vessels whilst lying alongside the quays at Georetown or at Mackenzie, Demerara River.

CARE OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

304. Twenty-nine (29) sick seamen were sent to the Public Hospital, Georgetown for treatment during the year from ocean-going vessels.

DISINFECTION AND FUMIGATING MACHINES.

305. *Clayton Fumigator at the Public Hospital, Georgetown.*—This machine was never actively employed during the year but was subjected to a quarterly test and gave satisfaction on each occasion.

306. Trays for burning sulphur have been used in the fumigating of vessels.

307. *Washington Lyon Steam Sterilizer at the Quarantine Station, Best, West Coast, Demerara.*—This machine was subjected to a quarterly test during the year and worked satisfactorily on each occasion. Several charges of bedding were sterilized for the Tuberculosis Hospital. A demonstration of the working of the machine was given during the second quarterly test to a class of Sanitary Inspectors.

308. *Clayton Rat Gassing Machine.*—This machine was not used during the year but is in good condition.

QUARANTINE STATION, BEST, WEST COAST, DEMERARA.

309. Regular attention has been directed to the keeping of the Station compound in a sanitary condition including the weeding of grass, bushing and the maintenance of proper drainage.

310. The condition of the water receptacles on the whole is satisfactory. There is, however, the need for an increase in the number of these receptacles to meet exceptional dry weather conditions. The necessity never arose during the year to utilize the Quarantine Station for the accommodation of persons arriving in the Colony under surveillance from infected ports, nor was there any case of a dangerous infectious disease in the port of Georgetown and its vicinity during 1930.

REMARKS.

311. Cablegrams were interchanged as heretofore between the Health Officer of this and other Convention Ports giving notice of passengers under surveillance on board vessels about to sail.

312. The total revenue accruing to Government from sanitary services of the port of Georgetown in 1930 amounted to \$452.50. The amount included \$5 for hire of apparatus for fumigating one ship.

XIV.—METEOROLOGICAL.

313. The rainfall during the year, as registered at the Botanic Gardens (Georgetown), was 84.87 inches as against 71.62 inches in 1929, and the mean degree of humidity was 80.9 as compared with 80.8 in the previous year.

314. The mean of the four recording stations in Georgetown was 80.80 inches as against 73.10 inches in 1929.

315. The following is the meteorological return for the year :—

Month.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.		WINDS.		Remarks.
	Solar Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum on Grass.	Shade Maxi- mum.	Shade Mini- mum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humi- dity.	General Direc- tion.	Average Force. Velocity	
January	145.5	71.9	82.2	74.6	12.0	78.4	8.24	84.8	S.E.	7.79	
February	148.8	71.6	82.9	74.7	11.0	78.8	3.70	79.2	N.E.	8.34	
March	151.4	72.6	84.5	75.9	13.0	80.2	1.10	78.9	N.E.	9.04	
April	148.9	73.3	84.6	75.9	14.0	80.2	9.60	82.6	N.E.	8.38	
May	144.5	73.6	84.1	75.9	13.0	80.0	12.94	84.3	S.E.	7.45	
June	143.7	72.7	84.1	75.1	12.5	79.6	12.62	85.1	S.E.	6.05	
July	141.5	73.3	84.1	75.2	15.5	79.6	21.02	85.0	S.E.	5.45	
August	147.4	74.5	86.1	75.8	16.5	80.9	4.59	80.9	N.E.	5.81	
September	148.7	74.1	87.9	76.2	15.0	80.9	.62	78.1	N.E.	6.69	
October	151.5	73.7	88.0	76.6	16.5	82.3	1.70	78.4	S.E.	6.85	
November	152.5	74.8	88.6	77.8	16.5	83.2	1.14	75.1	N.E.	7.60	
December	150.3	73.8	86.1	76.5	16.0	81.3	7.60	79.5	N.E.	7.47	
Mean	147.9	73.3	85.3	75.8	...	80.5	84.87 Total	80.9	...	7.24	

Georgetown—Registered Rainfall for the year 1930 ... Mean 80.80 inches.

XV.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN.

316. Plans were prepared for the erection of new Out-Patient, Admitting and Casualty Departments to be housed in two separate buildings, the Out-Patient Department on the Middle Street side of the Hospital and the Admitting and Casualty Departments on the New Market Street side.

317. A grant was made from Imperial Funds to undertake works for the relief of unemployment in the Colony which includes the cost of erection of these buildings and the work is to be put in hand early next year.

318. As regards the other recommendations made in the Annual Report of 1929 in connection with Public Hospitals and other Medical Institutions the same and additional recommendations stand for the year under review.

319. The financial position of the Colony during the year was such that it was found impossible to undertake any works or improvements involving expenditure and for the same reasons the maintenance of existing buildings has to a large extent been deferred.

320. Sir Wilfred Beveridge who during his stay in the Colony is inspecting all the important medical institutions is submitting his recommendations as regards some of the more urgent requirements especially in connection with Public Health, the Mental and other Hospitals. The report which Sir Wilfred Beveridge is preparing will, it is hoped in due course, be placed before the Committee of the Colonial Development Fund with a view to obtaining financial assistance to permit of the undertaking of at least some of the most necessary requirements.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

321. An additional Assistant Medical Officer of Health has been provided for on the present year's Estimates as recommended in the previous Annual Report.

322. A new Public Health Bill has been drafted and is at present in the hands of the Law Officers. This Bill embodies in it, derived from local and other sources, the latest system of legislative procedure in relation to public health and should materially assist in the furtherance and progress of public health in all its aspects.

XVI.—SCIENTIFIC.

323. The Annual Report of the Government Bacteriologist for 1930, and extracts from the Annual Report of Dr. G. Giglioli, Chief Medical Officer, Demerara Bauxite Company, appear as Appendices I. and II. respectively.

P. JAMES KELLY,
Surgeon-General.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

1.—STAFF.

Bacteriologist and Pathologist	...	Dr. G. H. Stevén.
Laboratory Assistants	...	Messrs. I. and E. A. Singh.
Volunteer Assistant	...	R. L. Morgan.
Clerical Assistant	...	W. O. Haynes.
Laboratory Attendant	...	Miss V. Shipley.

The following Officers were on leave of absence during the year :—

Dr. G. H. Steven from 15th May to 25th November.

I. Singh from 15th December to end of the year.

E. A. Singh from 15th September to 27th October.

W. O. Haynes from 22nd October to 12th December.

During the absence of Dr. G. H. Steven, his duties were performed by Dr. A. G. Coia, Assistant Government Medical Officer attached to the Public Hospital, Georgetown.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

9,147 specimens were examined during the year as against 8,163 in 1929. Of these 3,927 were Wassermann Reactions of Blood and Cerebro-spinal-fluid.

The following table shows the detailed examinations :—

Microscopic Examination—

Throat Swabs for Klebs-Loeffler Bacilli	...	...	125	
Sputum for Bacillus Tuberculosis	...	...	914	
Nasal Smears for Bacillus Leprae	...	...	137	
Fæces for Helminths and Amœbae	...	...	1,210	
Urine (including chemical examination)	...	...	469	
Blood for Malarial Parasites	...	...	102	
Blood for Micro-Filaria	...	...	67	
Blood for Total Count	...	...	166	
Blood for Differential Count	...	...	167	
Smears for Gonococci and Spirochaetes	...	...	436	
Pus for Organisms	...	...	25	
Tissues for Section	...	...	40	3,858

Cultural Examinations—

Urine Cultures for B. Coli	...	...	39	
Blood Cultures	...	...	199	
Cultures for K.L.B.	...	...	114	
Pus, etc., Cultures	...	...	28	
Examination of Water	...	...	3	
Fæces Cultures	..	..	151	534

Pathological and Biochemical Tests—

Widal Examinations	...	...	237	
Blood Urea Estimations	...	...	289	
Blood Sugar Estimations	...	...	105	
Urea Concentration Tests	...	...	91	
Vandenberg's Reactions	...	...	10	
Varia	...	...	96	
Wassermann Reactions	...	...	3,927	4,755

Total ... 9,147

Helminths—

Examinations of fæces for Helminths numbered 1,210 as against 820 in 1929. ✓

Of these 352 (29%) were found with either Larvae or Amœbae as against 27% in 1929. ✓

Anchylostoma Duodenale Ova	were found	255 times	(21%).
Ascaris Lumbricoides Ova	„	66 „	(5.5%).
Trichuris Trichiura Ova	„	25 „	(2%).
Amœbae or Cysts	were found	6 times	(0.5%).

The percentage of infected persons is very similar to what it was in 1929, nearly one-third of the patients examined being found to be infected with some kind of intestinal parasites.

Dysenteric Group—

One hundred and four specimens of fæces were cultured for Bacillary and the Flexner Bacillus was grown in 3 cases only. Evidence of Dysentery was found therefore in only 9 cases, viz. :—Bacillary Dysentery 3 and Amœbic Dysentery 6.

Enteric Group—

One hundred and eighty-seven Blood Cultures were done and the Bacillus Typhosus was isolated on 15 occasions.

Widal examinations were made in 237 cases ; of these 88 were positive :—74 to B. Typhosus, 6 to Para. A, 7 to Para. B and 1 to Para. C.

Fæces culture (for this group) was done in 47 cases and the Bacillus Typhosus was isolated on 6 occasions.

METHODS EMPLOYED.

Blood Culture—

2 c.c. of blood incubated in Ox Bile, and then for 24 hours on Endo's Medium.

Likely colonies are fished and plated on Triple Sugar Agar (Krumwiedas').

If colonies react to either Typhoid or Paratyphoid Groups, cultures in lactose, glucose, saccharose, mannite, maltose, dulcite, and milk are made with tests for motility.

Finally they are agglutinated with Standard Sera (Medical Research Oxford Laboratory).

In Fæces Culture the primary culture is made on Brilliant Green Agar, and the subsequent cultures as above.

Widal Reactions are made with Standard Suspensions (Medical Research Oxford Laboratory) of B. Typhosus, and Paratyphosus "A," "B." and "C." in each case.

No result is regarded as positive unless there is a marked agglutination in the "1 in 50" dilution.

Paratyphoid C. has been added in the last two years following the results obtained in Mackenzie by Dr. Giglioli but the presence of this organism has only been detected once in Fæces Culture, and never in Blood Cultures, while twice a strong agglutination (Widal) was obtained during this period.

It is unfortunate that more Fæces are not sent for Culture in Positive Widal and Blood Culture cases, and that convalescents are discharged from Hospital without bacteriological clearance.

Nephritis Cases—

Investigations into all suspected Renal Cases were on a much greater scale this year than any previous year.

Urine were routinely examined for quantity, reaction, albumen, blood and casts. If the Albumen is above 0.1% the excretion of Chlorides and Diastatic Unit are estimated and on occasions the Urea Concentration Test.

Ninety-one Urea Concentration Tests were done, some of which were for surgical cases.

The estimation of Blood Urea is routinely made in any case of very high blood pressure or with uraemic symptoms.

469 specimens of Urine were examined, of which 232 were found to contain Albumen. In 132 of these the percentage was 0.1% or less and in 100 the percentage ranged from 1.5 to over 1%.

Urea Concentration Tests made in suspected Renal cases have to be repeated if they are to be of any value.

The few that were done (79) convey little information. Thirty-six of them showed decreased excretion of Urea and 43 normal.

This Test is however of clinical importance in albuminous cases if repeated during the treatment of the cases.

Blood Urea Examinations—

289 were made and of these 95 showed a Urea Content of over 40 milligrams per 100 c.c. (33%). In 1929 this figure was 45%.

Venereal Diseases—

The Wassermann Reaction was done on 3912 Sera.

Blood Sera comparison with the results of this examination for 1929 is shown :—

	1929.	Percentage.		1930.	Percentage.
Positives	... 1,431	38%	...	1,378	35%
Weak Positives	... 386	11%	...	753	20%
Negatives	... 1,879	51%	...	1,781	45%
	3,696			3,912	

The increase in the numbers is due to the activity of the Venereal Department as is shown by the increase of the Weak Positives, from 386 to 753, as these cases are almost invariably cases under treatment.

Examination for the presence of Gonococci was made in 436 cases as compared with 389 in the previous year.

Sputa—

Nine hundred and fourteen Sputum Examinations for Bac. Tuberculosis were made and the Bacillus was found in 236 Sputa. Eighty of these examinations were of sputa from the patients of the Best Hospital, of which 60 contained Bac. Tuberculosis.

The sputa sent for diagnostic purposes numbered 834, and the Bac. Tuberculosis was found to be present in 174 cases (21 per cent.).

Throat Swabs—

One hundred and fourteen Cultures of throat swabs for Diphtheria were made, and the Bacillus was present in 17 cases.

Nasal Swabs—

One hundred and thirty-seven Nasal Swabs for the *Bacillus Leprae* were examined from 86 patients ; 20 were found to contain the *Bacillus*.

This examination is the least satisfactory of any microscopic diagnostic procedure. The 66 persons in whose secretion the L. B. was not found (in most cases after 4 swabbings) were all of the Anæsthetic Type and in most cases the disease was active, but no Leprosy *Bacillus* could be found in the nasal smear.

The Sedimentation Test was done in most of the positive cases, and the level of the corpuscles in 10 c.c. solution of Blood and Sodium Citrate in one hour fell from 10 c.c. to 4 c.c. or lower.

It is a pity that there is no general acceptance of this test with standard levels, as it would greatly simplify diagnosis, at least in anaesthetic cases.

Post Mortem Examinations—

One hundred and seventeen were done as against 252 in 1929.

The following Table shows "Causes of Death" :—

GENERAL DISEASES—

1. Anchylostomiasis	...	...	4	
2. Diphtheria	...	...	1	
3. Dysentery	...	...	2	
4. Enteric Fever	...	...	1	
5. Abdominal Filariasis	...	...	1	
6. Chronic Malaria	...	...	3	
7. Maldevelopment	...	...	1	
8. Septicæmia and Toxæmia	...	...	2	
9. Tertiary Syphilis	...	...	2	
10. Tetanus	...	...	1	18

INJURIES—

1. Fracture of Pelvis	...	...	1	
2. Fracture with rupture of spleen	...	...	1	
3. Fracture to Base of Skull	...	...	1	
4. Rupture of Liver	...	...	1	
5. Poisoning	...	...	2	6

MALIGNANT TUMOURS—

1. Carcinoma of Liver	...	...	1	
2. Carcinoma of Mesentery	...	...	1	
3. Carcinoma of Oesophagus	...	...	1	
4. Carcinoma of Pylorus	...	...	2	
5. Carcinoma of Stomach and Liver	...	...	1	
6. Sarcoma of Ileum	...	...	1	7

DISEASES OF BRAIN AND MEMBRANES —

1. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	8	
2. Cerebral Malaria	...	...	1	
3. Meningitis (Septic)	...	—	1	
4. Meningitis (Specific)	...	...	5	
5. Meningitis with Osteitis	...	...	1	16

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—

1. Aneurysm Abdominal Aorta	...	...	1	
2. Aneurysm Pulmonary Artery	...	...	1	
3. Cardiac Failure with Bronchitis	...	...	5	
4. Cardiac Failure with Myocarditis	...	...	2	
5. Cardiac Failure with Valve Irregularities	...	...	5	
6. Ulcerative Endocarditis	...	...	1	
7. Septic Pericarditis	...	...	1	
8. Thrombosis Superior Mesenteric Artery	...	...	1	
9. Thrombosis Inferior Vena Cava with Rupture	...	...	1	18

Carried forward... 65

Brought forward	...	...	65
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—			
1. Lung—Metastatic Abscess	...	...	1
2. Empyema	...	...	2
3. Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	2
4. Pneumonia (Lobar)	...	...	8
5. Pneumonia (Lobular)	...	...	4
			17
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—			
1. Enteritis	...	...	1
2. Hernia (Strangulated)	...	...	1
3. Gangrenous Appendix	...	...	1
4. Gastritis	...	...	2
5. Liver Abscess	...	...	1
6. Liver Cirrhosis	...	...	2
7. Oedema Glottidis	...	...	3
8. Ulcer (Perforated Gastric)	...	...	2
9. Ulcer (Perforated Duodenal)	...	...	1
10. Ulcer (Perforated Colitis)	...	...	1
11. Peritonitis and Pelvic Cellulitis	...	...	4
			19
RENAL SYSTEM—			
1. Nephritis (Acute)	...	...	2
2. Nephritis (Chronic Parenchymatous)	...	...	3
3. Nephritis (Chronic Interstitial)	...	...	8
4. Nephritis (Pyelo)	...	...	2
			15
GENERATIVE SYSTEM—			
1. Pyosalpinx	...	...	1
			1
Total	...	...	117

Of these 10 were made by order of the Coroner.

The small number of examinations asked for is due in great measure to the more thorough examination of Renal and Cardiac Cases made this year in conjunction with the Laboratory enabling a more positive diagnosis to be made.

I think that post-mortem investigation should be made in many of these cases even when examinations of Blood and Urine have pointed to a definite diagnosis.

Vaccines—

1,700 Doses of Autogenous Vaccines were given during the year. Mixed Gonococcal Vaccines were issued to the Districts and the V.D. Clinic.

Mixed Streptococcal Vaccine was used for Filarial Cases and given chiefly in the Laboratory. Nearly 1,000 doses of this Vaccine were prepared during the year

Anti-typhoid (T.A.B.) Vaccine was issued to 18 districts in all. 1,465 c.c were issued as compared with 1,815 last year.

In addition to the diminution of vaccine sent out, many of the phials are returned (at expiry of date) more than half full.

I am afraid that Anti-typhoid Vaccination is not being made as much as in former years.

GEO. H. STEVEN,
Government Bacteriologist.

The Honourable
THE SURGEON GENERAL.
31st January, 1931.

APPENDIX II.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. G. GIGLIOLI, CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, DEMERARA BAUXITE COY. FOR THE YEAR 1930.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Hospital is equipped with 72 beds of which 40 belong to the Male General Ward, 21 to the Female General Ward, and 11 to Private Wards.

PATIENT MOVEMENT.

828 patients were admitted during 1930. Of these, 42 per cent. were employees of the Company, and 58 per cent. non-employees from the River District, or from other parts of the Colony.

12,835 days were spent in hospital by patients as a total. Company's employees accounted for 3,820 days; Sproston's, Ltd.'s employees for 93 days, and non-employees for 8,922 days.

The average number of patients in Hospital per day was 35. The average stay in hospital per patient was 15.4 days.

44 non-employees, mainly Aboriginal Indians, were treated in hospital free of charge.

NOTES ON DISEASES.

Malaria.—1,930 was characterized by an early spring rainy season, and a dry summer. Malaria was very mild. 125 cases were admitted to hospital and 1,358 were seen as Out-patients. A large proportion of these were non-employees.

765 ounces of Quinine Hydrochloride and 238 Quinine Ampoules for intramuscular and intravenous injections were issued for a value of \$490.

Typhoid and Allied Fevers.—13 cases were admitted during the first four months of the year, with one fatality.

In April, an Anti-typhoid vaccination campaign was started amongst our employees, with a bivalent Typhoid-paratyphoid C. vaccine, each complete vaccination consisting of 2 injections. 950 inoculations were given.

No further cases of enteric have been registered from the end of April to the end of the year.

No other infectious diseases were recorded.

Anchylostomiasis.—354 persons, mainly, new employees, were treated with Carbon Tetrachloride.

SURGICAL DISEASES.

Owing to the absence on leave of the Surgeon, from April to October inclusive, the number of surgical operations performed during 1930, includes only the period of five months. 361 major operations were performed with only 4 cases of death.

The great majority of patients were non-employees.

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES IN LINE OF DUTY.

No fatal accidents occurred during the year.

All cases of accidents in line of duty requiring hospital treatment were minor injuries not followed by permanent disability, with one exception, for which amputation of a limb was necessary.

DISPENSARIES.

15,988 calls for treatment, and for the purchase of medicines were made at our Mackenzie and Akyma dispensaries during 1930.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

3,799 specimens of pathological material were examined during the year. All the Typhoid Vaccine used in our vaccination campaign was prepared in the laboratory.

Paratyphoid A. and B. having never been observed in routine hospital and laboratory work since 1926, while Typhoid and Paratyphoid C. are frequent, it was considered advisable to substitute the tetravalent (T.A.B.C.) vaccine used in 1928, with a bivalent (T.C.) vaccine, which, while ensuring a more intense immunisation for the two latter diseases, would allow a reduction of the number of inoculations from 3 to 2, thus greatly facilitating the carrying out of routine vaccination. Over 950 inoculations were given. Since the carrying out of this campaign, no cases of enteric have been registered, though 15 cases had occurred in the four months which preceded it. This though cannot be entirely attributed to vaccination, as no cases were registered from the District. Two cases developed during vaccination, *i.e.*, a few days after the first inoculation : in both, the course of the disease was abortive, lasting only a few days, in spite of positive bacteriological findings.

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G. GIGLIOLI.

No.

BRITISH GUIANA.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 14th December, 1931.)

[Answered by No. .]

(No. 493.)

SIR, Government House, British Guiana, 17th November, 1931.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 491 of the 10th of October, 1930,* I have the honour to transmit, for your information, twelve copies of the Report of the Surgeon-General for the year 1930, and twelve copies of the Annual Report of the Public Health Department of the City of Georgetown for the same year.

2. The Vital Statistics of the Colony reveal a satisfactory natural increase of population, the births exceeding the deaths by 3,264. The natural increment in the previous year was 2,543.

The birth-rate rose from 31.7 in the year 1929 to 33.4 in the year under review, and the death-rate declined from 25.5 to 23.0 per 1,000 of the population. In the City of Georgetown the birth-rate declined from 31.3 to 29.7, and the death-rate also declined from 24.5 to 22.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The Colony birth-rate for 1930 was appreciably above, and the Colony death-rate below the averages for the past decade, which were 31.93 and 26.4 respectively.

It is satisfactory to note that during four of the past five years the number of registered births in the City of Georgetown has exceeded that of the registered deaths, the exceptional year being in 1928 when vital statistics suffered as a result of a widespread epidemic of malaria. The natural increase in the population of the City, however, amounting as it does to only fifteen hundred persons (1,526) in the past five years, must still be considered small.

3. Malaria continues to be the foremost disease of the Colony, and though there was a slight decline both in the number of cases and number of deaths in the public hospitals of the Colony and in the deaths in the Colony as a whole, the figures have not yet returned to their former endemic level prior to the widespread epidemic of 1927.

No great reduction in the incidence of this disease may be expected until the finances of the Colony permit of more intensive and extended measures directed against the causal factors.

4. The high incidence of respiratory disorders in general in this Colony, and in certain portions of the capital town in particular, point to the need for greater attention being paid to the educational aspect of the problem, dietetics, and the housing conditions of the people. In this connexion special stress has been laid by me on the need for improved conditions on the estates. I called for special reports from Sir Wilfred Beveridge and the Surgeon-General on the welfare of East Indians on sugar estates as regards housing, and I am able to report considerable progress in the erection of single detached cottages in place of the older ten-roomed ranges which formed such a feature of the occupied areas of sugar estates. This programme has been made possible by the grant of the Imperial loan of £40,000 for carrying out improvements on sugar estates for the relief of unemployment. The whole question has received special attention, and the estates have now been made aware that Government will take all necessary steps to insist on improvements being effected.

5. During the year under review I have continued to pay special attention to the preventive measures associated with the endeavour to reduce the high annual loss of infant life in the Colony.

Infantile mortality statistics remain the same as for the previous year; namely, 146 per 1,000 births, the lowest recorded figure for the Colony. A slight increase in the country districts was counterbalanced by a reduction in the City of Georgetown.

The majority of the deaths of infants under one year of age occurs in infants of under one month, and the chief causes are prematurity and infantile debility. Greater attention has, in consequence, been paid by the Surgeon-General towards the promotion of ante-natal clinics and in extending the number and work of Health Visitors of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League. A fully equipped centre in Georgetown will be opened in 1932 under a Superintendent from England at a cost of \$11,637 contributed half by Government from Unemployment Relief Funds and half by the Municipality from a grant set aside for this purpose.

* No. 97 in Miscellaneous No. 405.

6. Drastic economies in the Medical and Public Health Services have been made and maintained throughout the year, and these have had the effect of inhibiting normal extension of activities in many fields.

Certain necessary repairs to hospitals and institutions and sanitary improvements of Government buildings and compounds have again had to be deferred owing to financial stringency.

7. A new Public Health Bill has been drafted and is now being revised by my Legal Advisers. This Bill simplifies much of the cumbersome procedure under the existing ordinances and incorporates all modern health and sanitary requirements.

8. Extended accommodation and facilities for the examination and treatment of out-patients have been provided at the Georgetown Public Hospital from Unemployment Relief Grant Funds, and the Out-Patients Department is now functioning satisfactorily.

9. On account of the financial stringency the provision of the necessary increased accommodation at the Mental Hospital and of a water-carriage septic-tank system at the New Amsterdam Public Hospital has again been deferred.

10. I enclose a copy of a minute containing the comments of the Surgeon-General on the report of the Public Health Department of the City of Georgetown.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD DENHAM,

Governor.

Enclosure 3 in No. .

MINUTE BY THE HONOURABLE P. J. KELLY, SURGEON-GENERAL, DATED
21ST SEPTEMBER, 1931.

HONOURABLE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

THE Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Georgetown furnishes as usual interesting data and statistics, and this report embodies several instructive graphs and diagrams of comparative mortality rates.

2. It is satisfactory to note that during four out of the past five years the number of registered births has exceeded that of the registered deaths, the exceptional year being in 1928, when Georgetown, as with other parts of the Colony, suffered more severely than usual from malaria. The natural increase in the population of the city, however, amounting as it does to only slightly over fifteen hundred persons (1,526) in the past five years, must still be considered small.

3. The death-rate of 22.3 per thousand of the population shows improvement over that of the previous year (24.5). With the exception of the adverse year of 1928 there has been a gradual decline in this rate since 1926, when the figure stood at 28.0, the average for the past five years being 25.4, or 3.1 in excess over the rate for the year under review.

4. As regards the birth-rate of the City, which stood in 1930 at 29.7 per thousand of the population, there is evidence of a general tendency to reduction during the past five years, the average rate for that period being 31.0. It is to be expected, as in the case of cities and towns generally, that the birth-rate should be lower for Georgetown than that which obtains elsewhere in the Colony. The Colony birth-rate for 1930 stood at 33.4 per thousand of the population.

5. The number of still-births every year remains much about the same, being on the average in the neighbourhood of 135-140. While economic and educational factors play a large part in determining this figure, and apart from the more directly causative association of venereal disease, malaria undoubtedly helps to swell this total. This is evidenced during the malarial epidemic year of 1928, when the number of still-births rose to 151.

6. Turning to some of the more important diseases to which the city population is subject, a marked variation is noticed from prevailing incidence and mortality obtaining in the country districts of the Colony. In the Colony generally the number of deaths from malaria exceeds that from any other single disease, whereas in Georgetown pulmonary tuberculosis with 83 deaths, and pneumonia with 95 deaths head the list, malaria coming third with 68 deaths.

7. Three hundred and two deaths were registered as due to tuberculosis of all kinds (of which the vast majority were pulmonary), and of these Georgetown was responsible for 85, or 28 per cent. The importance of tackling this disease on sound and energetic lines is apparent when it is realized that while the population of George-

town represents only some 17 per cent. of the Colony's inhabitants 28 per cent. of the tuberculosis mortality occurs amongst them. Associated as this disease is with conditions of poverty, insanitary housing and overcrowding, the significance of the sketch plan facing page 22 of the Report showing the death-rate in the various wards is fully revealed. Chart E also illustrates the defaulting wards of Wortmanville, Charlestown, and Albuoystown in respect to the death-rate of this disease.

8. The number of deaths attributed to "bronchitis" (58) together with those diagnosed as pneumonia (95) taken together with the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (83) and those from "other respiratory diseases" (29), amount to no less than 265 deaths or 21.5 per cent. of the total mortality of the city. Respiratory disorders in general, therefore, should demand the closest attention to the various factors associated with their production. These, unfortunately, as far as present knowledge goes align themselves under the general headings of early treatment, dietetics, and the educational aspect as regards "personal hygiene." With tuberculosis, on the other hand, early treatment, the following up of contacts and visiting on the part of Health Visitors, must materially hasten a reduction in the mortality.

9. As regards death of infants under one year of age the table on page 30 of the Report shows how closely these are associated with conditions obtaining in the various wards of the City. As with tuberculosis, the three highest rates were recorded from Albuoystown, Wortmanville, and Charlestown.

10. The marked reduction in the number of deaths of infants under one year during 1930 as contrasted with that for previous years (194 deaths as compared with a previous four-years average of 283) is not easily accounted for. Similarly, the infantile mortality figure of 118 per 1,000 births, as contrasted with a previous four-years average of 164, is sharply delineated from the general trend in the Colony as a whole, and 1930 in particular. Whereas in the year under review the infantile mortality figure for the whole Colony remained as for the previous year at 146, that for Georgetown declined from 158 to 118. The same figures from the Report of the Registrar-General read as follows:—

1929.	1930.
168	134

11. While differences in the number of births year by year appreciably affect the infantile mortality figure (in fact to some extent decide it) allowance must also be made for the fact that the method of calculation adopted by the Medical Officer of Health for the City in arriving at the estimated population of the City and the number of infant deaths in any one year differs from that employed by the Registrar-General. With a view to obtaining greater uniformity of vital statistics between the Registrar-General's Department and the Municipal Health Department a system of checking is being introduced which it is hoped will prove more satisfactory than the present system.

12. The supplementary report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is given in full detail and would not appear to require further comment.

(Intd.) P. J. K.
